

INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 18-22 (64-72). Tomorrow, 19-23 (64-73).
ONION: Cloudy, Temp. 18-22 (64-72). Yesterday's, 16-18 (61-64).
CHANEL: Rough, BOMBS: Temp. 18-22 (64-72). NEW YORK: Temp. 15-17 (59-63). Yesterday's, 13-20 (55-68).

Austria	19.2	London	21.00
Belgium	18.4	Luxembourg	18.10
Denmark	18.4	Morocco	2.00
France	18.4	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	18.4	Nigeria	4.50
Greece	18.4	Portugal	2.75
Italy	18.4	Spain	2.75
Japan	18.4	Sweden	2.75
South Africa	18.4	Switzerland	1.50
Taiwan	18.4	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.33
Turkey	18.4	Yugoslavia	4.50

In Reform by Military

uster of Selassie Seen in 2 Weeks

By David B. Ottaway

S. ABABA, Sept. 3 (WP).—The Ethiopian military is under pressure to depose Emperor Haile Selassie and is expected to take action against the 82-year-old monarch within two weeks.

Major pressure now is coming from students, who are reorganizing a demonstration against the Emperor and timed for the opening of the university here Sept. 16, day that the military is almost certain to depose Selassie before then in an effort to abort the demonstration and avert a clash with civilians that could rebound against them.

Yesterday, students joined by beggars marched through the streets of Addis Ababa crying "Haile Selassie, thief, thief" and "Hang him, hang him now."

The spontaneous protest was touched off by posters that appeared on Haile Selassie Boulevard, showing the Emperor feeding his palace dogs pieces of meat taken from a silver tray. Next to this picture was another depicting two starving victims of the drought in Ethiopia's northern Wollo Province.

The picture was reportedly taken from the West German magazine Stern, which has run numerous stories on the drought.

Funeral Songs
The demonstrators paraded down to the National (Jubilee) Palace, where they burned pictures of the Emperor while chanting funeral songs. The Imperial Bodyguard quickly closed the palace gates and then stood by to watch the chanting crowd.

For perhaps the first time in the half-century reign of Haile Selassie, no effort was made by the bodyguard or the police to stop the three-hour demonstration.

But last night, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, the group leading the military reform movement and now effectively ruling the country, banned all further demonstrations "for the sake of public security."

"The Coordinating Committee's aim is to bring about a peaceful transition," the military said.

Riot police appeared in force today in the main streets of Addis Ababa, but all was quiet, the Associated Press reported. The police patrolled around the main campus of Haile Selassie University.

After deposing the Emperor, the military is also expected to suspend the constitution and declare military rule, at least for a time. It seems increasingly likely now that it will also abolish the monarchy, although the issue is understood to be a subject of ongoing debate.

Expensive Birthday
In the last few days, the military has been stepping up its public attacks on the Emperor. Among its accusations is the charge that he spent \$350,000 on his 82nd birthday while ignoring the drought that was killing hundreds of thousands of his people.

In a long attack on the Emperor and monarchy Saturday, the military said that "this kind of leader, who has made the country a client of foreign aid and has taken a portion of this aid and deposited it in foreign banks while telling the people he loves them, is a curse on the country."

"That he is a curse will be known shortly and we don't think the end will be favorable for such a leader," the statement said.

Yesterday, the Emperor attended a morning mass at the Church of the Holy Savior under extremely heavy guard. He was only lightly applauded when he left the church in his black limousine. The military is now keeping the Emperor under close watch at all times.

Meanwhile, there is a battle of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

1 and Aides
uss Economy
LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—President Ford today held an hour of talks with his economic advisers.
Ford met in the morning with his economic advisers, including Robert Rothenberg, director of the Council of Economic Advisors, and William E. Miller, who is in charge of the Sept. 27-28 economic summit conference here.
President Ford, who will preside at a White House meeting of economic advisers today, set aside time for a meeting today with an ad hoc group of economic



Belgian farmers protesting in front of Common Market Building in Brussels yesterday.

Denktash Says Partition Is Agreed

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Rauf Denktash, the head of the Turkish Cypriot administration here, said today that Greece and the Greek Cypriot government have privately conceded that the island will be formally divided into Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot geographical zones.

Mr. Denktash said that the Greek concession had been made in the last week during contacts between Greece and Turkey and between the two Cypriot administrations. The formal partitioning of the island has been Turkey's principal demand since its army invaded Cyprus on July 30. The Turkish insistence on partition has been the major obstacle to a political solution of the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Denktash's remarks today appeared to be the first firm indication that tangible progress was being made toward a political settlement.

In his office here, Mr. Denktash said he thought new negotiations could begin within two or three weeks. He said that the talks would probably take place in "a Swiss city," with the two Cypriot sides, Greece, Turkey and Britain as participants. The five delegations participated in two unsuccessful negotiating sessions.

Papandreou Forms a Party, Calls for Government Purge

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Andreas Papandreou, former minister of economic cooperation, today announced the formation of a Socialist party, but said that elections could not be held before the government purged the state machinery and the army and punished those responsible for the military dictatorship that fell in July after a seven-year reign.

Speaking at a news conference in which he announced the formation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PSM), Mr. Papandreou said: "Elections today, while the state machinery is filled with junta elements, will not have any meaning."

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister George Mavros said earlier that the punishment of those responsible for the dictatorship would be the duty of an elected government.

Mr. Papandreou said that his party will begin organizational activity next week.

Mr. Papandreou returned to Greece last month after self-imposed exile in Canada following his release from prison in January, 1968. He had been imprisoned by the junta for alleged anti-Greek activity. He was a minister in the Center Union government headed by his father, George Papandreou, in 1963 and in 1964.

In announcing his Socialist movement today, Mr. Papandreou said that the revival of old parties was both impermissible and unacceptable.

Mr. Papandreou, a long-time opponent of NATO, called for Greece's withdrawal from the political branch of the North Atlantic alliance, from associated status with the European Economic Community and from "all political and economic alliances which undermine our nation's independence."

Mr. Papandreou said that Greece's association with the EEC had only offered cheap Greek labor to European countries.

"During the years of association with the EEC, our villages were depopulated, our labor was exported and we became the blacks of the Mediterranean," he said.

"Norway is better off by staying away from the Common Market," he added.

The new Greek government announced immediately after its formation that it intended to strengthen its association with the EEC.

In July and August, in Geneva, Britain, Greece and Turkey are co-guarantors of the 1960 Cyprus independence agreement.

Asked where the talks would take place, Mr. Denktash, the Vice-President of Cyprus, said, "I have nothing against Geneva."

Mr. Denktash declined to name the Greek officials who, he said, had acknowledged to him and to officials in Turkey that Cyprus would be partitioned. He said the Greek leaders were reluctant to announce the concession because the partition proposal was the target of considerable opposition by Greeks and Greek Cypriots.

Ethnic Greeks make up more than 60 per cent of the Cypriot population of about 640,000. About 40 per cent of the island is controlled by the Turkish Army.

The Greek Cypriot administration of the island's President, Glafcos Clerides, is known to be studying a plan for a federated state with two separate, autonomous sections, Mr. Clerides said recently that he had "an open mind" on all possible solutions to the crisis, including partition. The position of Greece and the Greek Cypriot government has been that the Turkish Army would have to retreat from its present lines on the island before any negotiations could begin.

Mr. Denktash said today that no concessions were made to Greece in return for its acknowledgment that the island would be formally divided. The Turkish position has been that all other issues would be negotiable once the Turkish Cypriot leader said that this policy had not changed.

Realities Recognized
Discussing what he called a new Greek attitude on partition, Mr. Denktash said: "People who come and go between us confirm that the realities are recognized... There is a realization that a geographical basis—a federated system based on two regions—is the answer."

The Turkish leader said that the Greek and Greek Cypriot leadership was "reasonably accommodated mentally to settlement on these terms." Acceptance of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Farm Ministers Divided On EEC Price Increase

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (UPI).—European Economic Community agriculture ministers, meeting in a private emergency session, split today over whether to grant an interim price increase to the nine nations' farmers.

The ministers haggled for four hours before they could produce a final four-paragraph communiqué. The statement committed the ministers to a two-day meeting beginning Sept. 17, during which they hope to agree on financial and technical measures that will appease the growing impatience among the community's farmers about the effects of inflation on their earnings.

The ministers accepted the principle that farmers should be given a boost to their incomes, but they failed completely to agree on how much the farmers should receive, for what products and from what date the extra money should be given. The Irish, Dutch and French were in favor of a 4 per cent increase. The Germans and Danes were against it. Britain and Italy remained equivocal, although both accepted that there would have to be some price rises.

At issue was a proposal by the Common Market Executive Commission for an interim 4 per cent increase, effective Oct. 1. In the support prices paid for most farm products.

Demonstration
The ministers were reminded of farmers' hostility by a small demonstration of Belgian farmers outside the Council of Ministers' building here, but the demonstrators were easily outnumbered by squads of Belgian riot police deployed in nearby streets.

A small gathering of farmers was broken up earlier in the day by the police, who destroyed the banners the farmers were displaying. The incident passed

quickly and no arrests were made. There seemed to be more anger and dispute at the meeting than anything mustered by the farmers themselves. The Dutch Agriculture Minister, Alfons van de Stee, told his colleagues that a failure today to agree to a 4 per cent increase in farm support prices would mean that farmers would be satisfied two weeks later only by an EEC agreement to give them considerably more.

However, Fred Paret, the British Agriculture Minister, said that it would be "unrealistic" to agree at this late stage in the year to the kind of all-round price increases the farmers are demanding. He noted that harvests are now being gathered and there has been considerable forward selling on the farmers' part.

The final communiqué accepted the "gravity" of the situation in EEC agriculture—a situation

which, it said, had deteriorated considerably in recent months. The ministers clearly hope that such a sympathetic statement will appease farmers until the community can come up with a complete package later in the month. Few ministers, even those who opposed the EEC Executive Commission's 4 per cent proposal, were optimistic that farmers could be bought off by such sentiments. But after a hard day of maneuvering among themselves in preparation for the next ministerial meeting, it was the best that the EEC ministers could produce.

Normally, farm support prices are set once annually, in April. Common Market Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois, who wrote the proposal, said the interim increase, if approved, would be "exceptional" and denied that it would have substantial impact on consumer prices.

To Discuss Political Unity

Schmidt Sees Summit Of EEC States in 1974

From Wire, U.S. Press

BONN, Sept. 3.—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that he was certain there would be some form of meeting of all Common Market leaders before the end of the year.

On his return from talks in Paris last night with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Schmidt told newsmen that neither the French President alone nor the French and West German leaders together could decide on a European Economic Community summit.

He added: "I am certain that there will be a meeting of all (Common Market members) in

one form or another. But I wouldn't like to use the term summit conference. It always sounds a little like climbing Mount Blanc."

Mr. Schmidt's four-and-a-half-hour talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing—his third meeting with the French President in three months—appear to have resulted in agreement on moves toward West European political union.

Talk Topics
Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said that the talks had centered on the European community, the world economy and the impact of increased oil prices on industrial countries.

Mr. Gruenewald described the meeting as cordial, but he refused to disclose details, saying both sides had agreed on a background of mutual confidence and the confidential nature of the talks.

Mr. Schmidt last night said that the talks had been excellent, a description taken as an indication that he and the French leader had agreed on initial moves to push the nine members of the Common Market toward their declared goal of political union by 1980.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who last week called for a Common Market summit conference on European unity, is understood to have drawn up a list of general principles on the course that the community should take.

The Paris talks, announced only a day after Mr. Schmidt pledged \$2 billion for Italy's economy, came against a background of raging inflation and deepening gloom over business and employment prospects in the next 12 months.

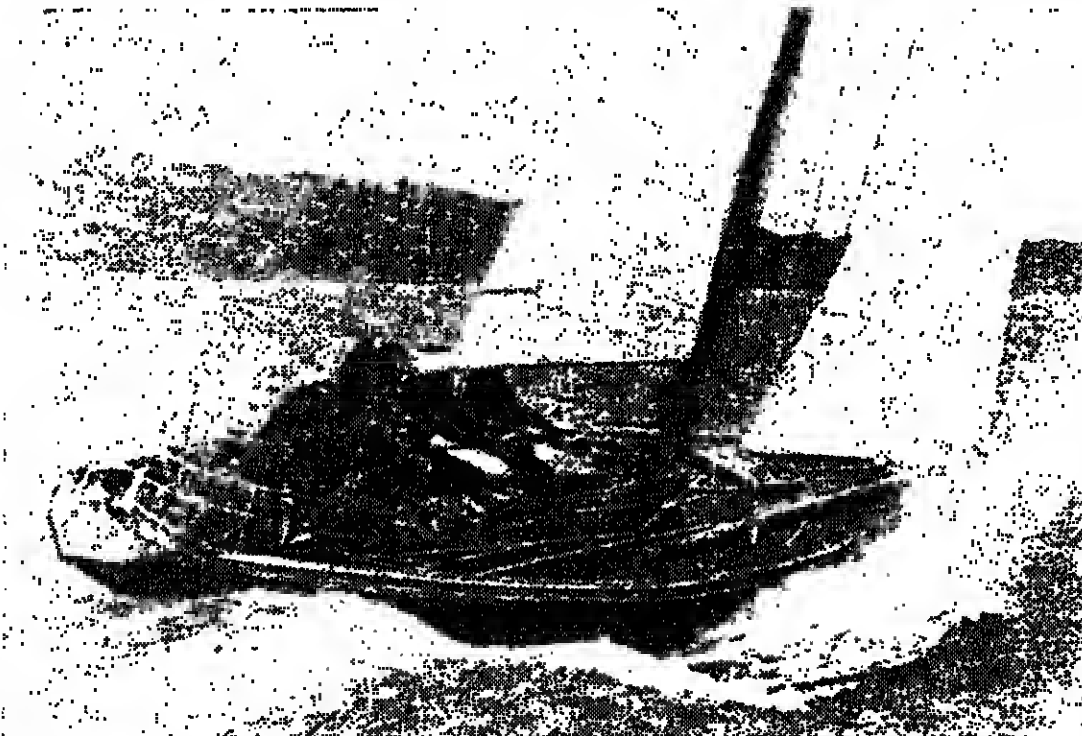
German sources in Paris said that Mr. Schmidt was especially anxious to know what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had in mind when he told a French television audience last week of new initiatives he intended to take in the Common Market.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt believe that one of the keys to closer political cooperation is greater collaboration on the economic front to fight inflation. This implies more harmonization of economic policies.

Both men have also stressed the perils faced by the Continent if Europeans do not tackle their problems together.

French sources pointed to one new element of French thinking that could help to promote closer cooperation. This is the softening of traditional French hostility to the ceding of some sovereign powers to supranational institutions.

In a speech made in Copenhagen on Aug. 1, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac served (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Recent photo of the yacht Morning Cloud which capsized in the English Channel.

Godson Drowned, Crewman Missing

Heath's Yacht Is Lost in Storm on Channel

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The racing yacht of former Prime Minister Edward Heath was wrecked off the south coast of England last night in violent storms that devastated shipping in the English Channel.

By midday, searchers had recovered the body of one missing crewman, identified by the police as Mr. Heath's 23-year-old godson, Christopher Chadd. Another crew member was missing and presumed drowned. The five other members of the seven-man crew were hauled ashore at Brighton after drifting for eight hours on a life raft. Mr. Heath himself was not aboard.

The yacht, a 45-foot sloop named Morning Cloud, capsized in a Force-10 gale late last night before the crew could send out an SOS or set off emergency flares. The Dorset coast in southwest England was littered with the debris of craft swept ashore. Hundreds of trees and chimneys were blown down by winds reaching 80 miles an hour. At Plymouth, in Devon, heavy damage was done to the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club and five pleasure craft were destroyed.

Dozens of small boats capsized or were damaged in the Thames Estuary of southeast England. Rescue services answered hundreds of calls in the west of Scotland.

A pilot was washed overboard and drowned while trying to board

Mr. Heath said that when the yacht left Essex the weather was "all right." It grew rough off the Kent coast, he said, but then eased, and the crew decided to go on.

But coastguard officials said the yacht never should have been at sea in the bad weather. "They were crazy to have been out there last night," one official said. "The forecast should have been enough to make them turn back or not to go out in the first place." The yacht had a radio.

Meanwhile, ferry services across the Channel to France were severely disrupted and all scheduled Hovercraft sailings were canceled.

French Seek 15 Missing
BREIST, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—An air and sea search was under way off Normandy and Brittany today for two medium-size yachts and some smaller craft caught in the 50-mph, gales that have been lashing the northern French and southern English coasts.

It was not known exactly how many people were aboard the vessels—some of which have been overdue since Sunday. But on the basis of queries from anxious relatives and friends, it was feared that about 15 people were missing. Five of them were in the 25-foot yacht Ourane, missing off the Normandy coast.

PLO Denies It Seeks U.S. Talks

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Palestinian Liberation Organization does not trust the United States and has no plans to begin a dialogue with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a member of the PLO executive committee said today.

Abdul Muzer said at a meeting of Arab foreign ministers here that such talks remain impossible because the United States still is too pro-Israel.

Mr. Muzer said a Palestinian in Cairo, who was the source of reports that the PLO was seeking a meeting with Mr. Kissinger during his Middle East trip next month, "is not authorized to talk for the PLO or anybody else."



Andreas Papandreou speaking at meeting in Athens where he announced formation of a new Socialist movement.

Bissau Is Unperturbed

Portuguese Troops Leaving Guinea

By Thomas A. Johnson

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The departure of the 33,000 Portuguese troops here has begun as formal recognition of this territory's independence nears.

Thousands of soldiers from scores of bases in the interior of the territory clog the barn-like structures of the airport,

where jet passenger planes are making continual four-hour runs to Lisbon.

Ships sit in Bissau's harbor or anchor offshore, waiting for the tons of military equipment that will be shipped out.

While there is bustling activity, the Portuguese departure from the smallest and poorest of the country's African possessions goes on without any outward displays—from either the Portuguese

or the blacks—of great joy or bitterness, victory or defeat.

"We are leaving because it is time to be leaving," said a soldier. "We do not feel defeated, none of us. It is simply time to leave."

The departure started last Tuesday, the day after the agreement was signed in Algiers to grant formal independence next Tuesday. It cannot be determined how many troops have already left. Eight passenger aircraft are shuttling them and two troop transport ships capable of carrying almost 5,000 men are in the harbor.

The Portuguese have agreed to remove all the troops by Oct. 30, but sources here say that they could complete the evacuation by mid-September.

Although rebel soldiers are not in evidence here, Africans wearing shirts and dresses decorated with the independence movement's slogans and pictures of its founder are often seen on the streets and in the markets. The soldiers now thronging the city are usually in camouflage uniforms and often can be seen purchasing souvenirs, suitcases, bottles of whisky and ice-cream cones.

A young officer commented: "I am glad to be leaving, of course, but I would like to visit within a few years. Many of us have much respect for the guerrilla leadership and we expect that they will succeed."

Two African workmen on the waterfront shrugged and simply smiled politely when asked about the Portuguese withdrawal. One suggested that despite the 13 years of guerrilla war, "things just moved too quickly at the end to keep up with them."

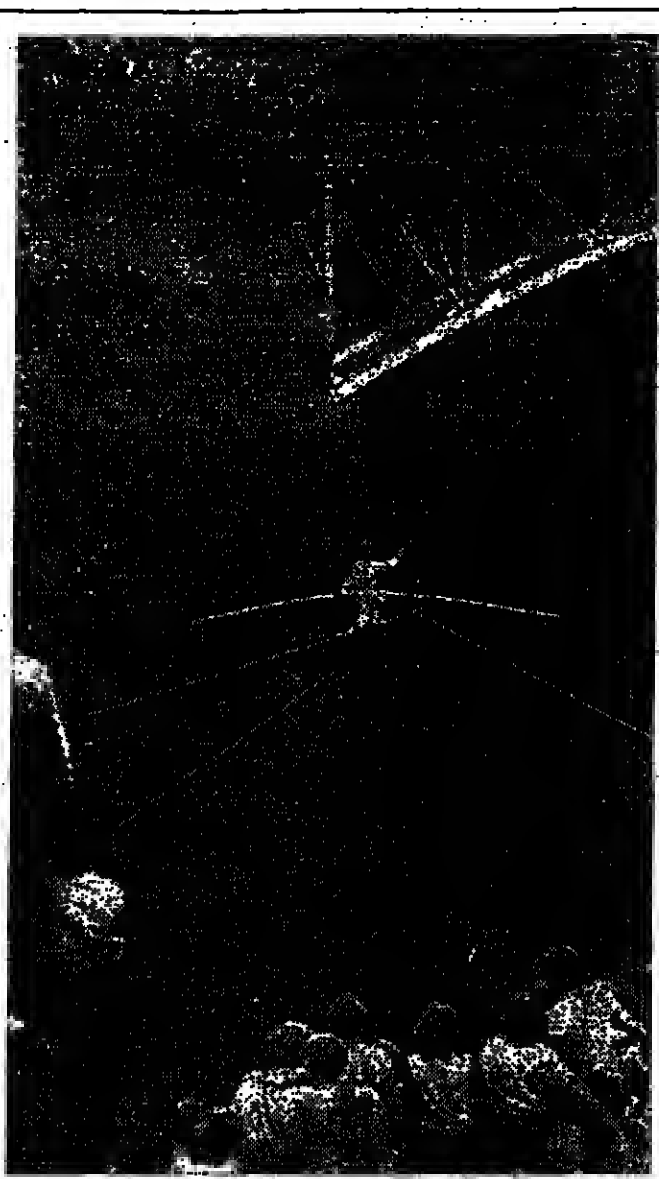
Bissau, the principal city, has a population of 25,000. It has a small downtown region and sprawling African suburbs of adobe houses and thatched-roof huts made of mud. It is hilly and hot.

Signs in support of the independence movement have been pasted on hotel walls, fences and public buildings.

But so far, the guerrillas have not come into the city in force. Guerrilla sources say that the independence party will move into Bissau between now and Tuesday. Only a token force of its officials working across the street from the Portuguese governor's palace are now in town.

Recent visitors to guerrilla bases in the swamps of the northern frontier and Senegal were told that the camps would be phased out within weeks.

Travel within the territory is still a difficult and dangerous undertaking. Roads used by the Portuguese had been heavily mined by the guerrillas and the Portuguese had mined roads and trails used by the guerrillas.



THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW—French aerialist Philippe Petit kneels as he reaches midpoint in his walk across Great Falls Gorge, 90 feet above the Passaic River at Paterson, N.J., on Monday. A large Labor Day crowd saw him calmly walk the 300-foot-long wire in just over 8 1/2 minutes. Last month he walked a wire stretched between the New York Trade Center Towers, a quarter mile above street level.

Israeli Units Hunt Infiltrators After Patrol Kills 2 in Clash

TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Israeli Army units conducted stepped-up patrols along the Lebanese frontier today, searching for the remnants of an Arab guerrilla squad that tried to infiltrate last night, military sources said.

They said that a motorized patrol probably crossed the frontier during its search, penetrating a few yards into Lebanese territory, but it returned without incident.

An army patrol killed two members of the guerrilla band after they crossed Israel's new security fence between the frontier villages

of Nabl and Hanita, the military command said. The expanded patrolling of the area was ordered to find out if any more guerrillas had been killed in the exchange of fire, the sources said.

Reports from Beirut said that one of the patrols penetrated more than half a mile into Lebanon during the morning and retreated in the face of Lebanese Army artillery fire.

"It was in connection with the guerrilla incident last night—a search patrol," an Israeli military source said of the reported incursion.

"If they did cross the frontier, it was only a matter of meters, not a kilometer. They meters, it doesn't make any difference, because they didn't cross with the intention of going into Lebanon."

The sources also conceded that Israeli artillery units may have opened up on targets following the incursion, but they denied reports from Beirut that any barracks were directed at Lebanese Army units.

"These things happen from time to time, but they're directed at suspected guerrilla concentrations," a source said of the Israeli fire.

The sources said that the two slain guerrillas carried explosives and a list containing the names of 20 fellow guerrillas held in Israeli jails, an indication that they planned to take civilian hostages and demand the release of their comrades.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, state attorney Gadiel Bach filed formal charges against Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, accusing the prelate of smuggling arms from Lebanon to guerrillas in Israel on three separate occasions.

The charges said that the 62-year-old archbishop began working for the guerrillas in April after meeting with two Palestinian leaders in Beirut. The two leaders were identified as Abu Jihad, an assistant to el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat and chief of the Black September organization, and Abu Firas, a director of Fatah activities on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The charges said weapons and explosives that Archbishop Capucci carried in his limousine from Beirut to Jerusalem in April reached the guerrillas and were used in attacks in the Jerusalem area.

Two other arms shipments by the archbishop in May and July never got into guerrilla hands, the charge sheet said.

Archbishop Capucci was formally arrested Aug. 18. The charge sheet did not say whether or when he would be tried. Greek Catholic officials have been trying to secure his deportation from Israel without trial.

The prelate has been spiritual leader to between 4,000 and 5,000 Greek Catholics in Jerusalem and the surrounding region since 1965. The Greek Catholic Church is part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and recognizes the authority of the Pope.

7 Hurt in Czech Pileup
PRAGUE, Sept. 3 (AP).—Frage passengers today reported a chain collision of 32 autos in Czechoslovakia Sunday. Seven persons were injured.

Reluctant on Formal Request

India Said to Privately Urge U.S. to Offer Emergency Food

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Indian officials reportedly are privately asking the United States for emergency shipments of food.

Although a series of requests has been made in New Delhi and Washington, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, by all accounts, has been reluctant to ask formally for a food deal or a "soft" loan from the United States. Instead, Indian officials are urging the United States to offer help to India.

The delicacy of the current talks has stirred confusion among Indian officials because the New Delhi government has privately asked for help but, at the same time, has publicly denied doing so. It is known, however, that the Indian Embassy in Washington has asked the United States for a million tons of food on concessional terms.

The U.S. Embassy here has told the State Department in recent weeks that the food situation in India, a nation of 800 million, is becoming "desperate." The embassy said that widespread hunger and even famine threatened the nation. The key reasons for the food crisis here are a poor monsoon season, expected to seriously damage the autumn crop, and the increase in all prices by Arab countries, which has led to critical shortages of fertilizer.

On Cost Cited

"With oil at a decent price, India would have enough fertilizer and it would not have been in this critical situation," an agricultural expert said yesterday.

Last autumn's crop totaled 87 million tons of food grain. This autumn's crop is expected to total 60 to 64 million tons. In the year, India's population has increased by 13 million.

Some experts predict that overall production in the 1974-75 agricultural year, ending next June, is likely to reach 108 million tons, or 10 million tons below the government's target.

India's decision to turn to the United States for concessional food touches raw nerves here. The government has been reluctant to ask for help because it would revive the specter of India leaning on the United States after having proclaimed self-reliance as a fundamental and realistic goal.

Both Indian and U.S. sources say that Indian government officials have been hoping that the United States would offer help without Mrs. Gandhi's making a plea to Washington. Relations between India and the United States have been strained in recent years, although U.S. officials here say that the links are now normal.

Because of India's food crisis, Mrs. Gandhi has explored the possibility of a deal with the European Economic Community, and has accepted food assistance from Britain and Canada. India also will distribute this year the bulk of two million tons of wheat sent last year by the Soviet Union as a loan.

Last year, India purchased at commercial rates about 4.7 million tons of wheat.

Herbert Seuss

U.S., E. Germany May Sign Pact On Ties Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An East German delegation arrived here last night to complete arrangements for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

A formal signing ceremony is tentatively scheduled for 11 a.m. tomorrow at the State Department.

U.S. officials and the East German delegation, headed by Herbert Seuss, today checked the technical documents that encompass the agreement. A spokesman for the delegation remarked that the "date in the documents will have to be changed."

This was a reference to the postponement of the signing last month after the United States protested the harassment by East Germany of West Germans traveling on the access routes to West Berlin.

U.S. officials declined to speculate on when President Ford will nominate an ambassador to East Germany. There has been speculation that the post would go to John Sherman Cooper, former Republican senator from Kentucky, who has been chosen to head the U.S. mission in East Germany when it is established.

tion tons of food from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia. This year, it is bought about two million tons commercially, mostly from the United States and Argentina.

Current prices for wheat are fairly high: \$180 to \$190 a ton.

Grants Loan

A concessional food sale from the United States would be in the form of a free grant or a "soft" loan, to be repaid over 20 years, or by another type of payment on easy terms.

Although Washington probably would send some concessional food to India, U.S. officials here have insisted that there was no possibility that the United States would pour grain into this impoverished nation as it did in the 1950s and 1960s. The world food shortage, coupled with U.S. production problems, would rule out any long-term food aid to India.

U.S. assistance to India totaled \$10 billion from 1950 to 1971, the largest amount of aid given to any country. The aid included 50 million tons of emergency food, largely sent in the 1960s to avert famine. Many Indians now assert that the aid was patronizing.

Americans say that, in retrospect, the influx of U.S. aid often failed to head India's famines, but that the assistance averted off mass starvation, especially in northeast India.

The Price of Pasta Embroidered All of Italy in a New Crisis

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 3 (NYT).—A scarcity of pasta, caused by government attempts at controlling the price of the national staple food, is angering housewives throughout Italy just as many families have returned from their vacations and are bracing themselves for what threatens to be a difficult autumn and winter.

Spaghetti, macaroni, vermicelli and all the other pasta varieties have disappeared from supermarket shelves. Some neighborhood grocers will serve a couple of pounds to old customers—and the counter and often at fancy prices.

Hoarding, speculation and black-market deals flourish. Government ministers and their advisers in Rome are holding endless meetings on the issue and provincial authorities are getting frequent and contradictory instructions on how to handle the pasta crisis.

At the same time, the country, already apprehensive after a recent series of troubles, is being warred by its newspapers that the current spaghetti emergency may herald a host of other shortages in the months to come—higher inflation, growing unemployment and civil disorder.

Bread riots occurred in Naples earlier this year when bakers stopped supplies for a few days in a squabble over price ceilings. Officials are now worrying that the dearth of pasta may lead to similar disturbances.

For many thousands of Neapolitans and other poor Italians, pasta is a basic food all over the nation, but Neapolitans eat an average of 240 pounds of it every year while the per capita consumption in affluent Milan is less than 100 pounds.

Opposition politicians and almost the entire press have during the last few days been criticizing the government for its performance in such a sensitive area.

Last month, pasta manufacturers requested authorization to raise prices, pointing to the rising costs of imported durum wheat—an important ingredient—and manpower. After some hesitation, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce instructed the prefects, the central government's chief agents in Italy's 94 provinces, to fix price ceilings for pasta.

Some prefects permitted the price of a pound of standard-type spaghetti to rise from 37 to as much as 38 cents.

Householders, consumer advocates, newspapers and the unions protested vociferously.

The government quickly reconsidered and is now trying to keep prices down.

Arabs to Speed Loans to Assist African Nations

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers met today to speed up economic aid to African countries, the Arab League secretary-general, Mahmoud Elia, said.

The aid would be extended in the form of loans to the poorer African countries, particularly those whose economies have been badly hit by increased oil prices and droughts, he said.

The ministers' conference here, now in its third day, acted at the conclusion of a discussion of ways to promote Arab-African cooperation.

Mr. Elia said: "The conference decided to expedite the extension of aid to African countries. This will be done by the Arab League in consultations with representatives of donor countries and the Organization of African Unity."



Father McLaughlin

Priest's Job Abolished at White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The White House held by the Rev. John McLaughlin, a controversial priest who was a Richard Nixon's chief adviser in the waning days of his presidency, is being phased out, President Ford's spokesman said today.

Press secretary J. F. Horst said he had said that Father McLaughlin on his press office pay had no slot for that job... that job is to be abolished," Mr. Horst said. The priest's departure is "something the White House is working out," Mr. Horst said.

Greek Cypriots' Displacement Upsets the Island's Economy

LAPITHOS, Cyprus, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Millions of unripe lemons clinging to the trees in the rich groves near this abandoned Greek Cypriot town on the northern coast of the island.

The fruit—potentially worth

several million badly needed dollars in exports—should be watered regularly now if it is to ripen for picking and shipping at the end of the month. But the Greek Cypriots who own—or owned—the groves fled when the Turkish Army invaded six weeks ago.

Now the irrigation ditches are dry and the earth is cracked and parched. This afternoon, a visitor touring several miles of groves saw only one farmer tending his lemons—and he was a Turkish Cypriot who had lived among the Greeks.

The situation around Lapithos illustrates the severe economic problems created on Cyprus by the war, which left the Turks in control of 40 per cent of the island. Before the Turkish invasion July 20, Greek Cypriots controlled 80 per cent of the wealth in the area now under Turkish control.

Lost Grain Belt

The Greek administration estimates that the Turkish Cypriots, who make up 15 per cent of the population, now control about two-thirds of the island's wealth, an estimate that is considered high, but not ridiculously so, by impartial economic experts.

The Greek Cypriots have now lost, perhaps permanently, the lemon groves that gave the country substantial export income, plus half of the grain belt that feeds the island, and the richest port, Famagusta. Still, there is no food shortage now.

Greeks also controlled the now-vanished tourist trade, which brought in more foreign exchange than the citrus crop.

Turkish Cypriot officials minimize the disruption caused by the invasion and the subsequent flight from Turkish areas of some 150,000 Greeks, but there seems little question that, for a while at least, the Turks have captured more of the economy than they can handle.

Economists point out, however, that substantial economic wealth remains in the hands of the Greek Cypriot population. This includes the ports of Limassol and Larnaca, the only two electricity-generating systems on the island and the only petroleum refinery, the fruit orchards, vineyards and wineries of the south, and its light industry.

British Spending

Two bases held by Britain as a guarantor of the 1960 treaty that gave Cyprus independence are also in the Greek part of the island. The British have about 20,000 people in Cyprus, including dependents, and spend about \$60 million a year here.

Because of the dislocation of so many people, unemployment, usually 1 to 2 per cent of the labor force, is expected to rise to as much as 10 per cent. Bank reserves—considered adequate at about \$500 million, or enough to pay for imports for eight months—are declining, but not alarmingly.

Many Cypriot officials and businessmen agree that the immediate future of the island's economy is bleak, at best. They say that thousands of Greek Cypriots will slip below the level of middle-class living they achieved in the last decade or so, while Turkish Cypriots strive to rise from relatively meager conditions.

There is a general acknowledgment, however, that only a renewal of warfare will make this country a permanent disaster area.

Frelimo Leader Arrives for Talks On Independence

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), Samora Machel, arrived here today for independence talks with the Portuguese. The negotiations are expected to bring about creation of a Frelimo-led provisional government in three weeks.

Informed sources said that the talks would produce an agreement for a Mozambique provisional government, headed by Mr. Machel, to take over on Sept. 25, with full independence to follow next year.

The talks are expected to start when Mario Soares, the Portuguese foreign minister, arrives in the Zambian capital either tomorrow or Thursday.

Mr. Machel, who arrived here from Dar es Salaam, was met at the airport by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Meanwhile, four African workers were wounded, one seriously, when a policeman opened fire with a submachine gun on hundreds of rioting black laborers at the Sana sugar estate in Mozambique, sources in Beira reported. The workers were demanding more pay and better conditions at the estate, about 120 miles north of Beira. The sources said the wife of a white supervisor had been dragged from her home by the workers, and the policeman opened fire to protect her. Troops were sent and restored order.

7 U.S. Legislators Hold Peking Talks

PERKING, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—A seven-member U.S. congressional group led by Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., today opened talks with Chinese leaders on the first full day of its 13-day China visit, U.S. sources said.

They reported that the group, which includes Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., conferred for 1 1/2 hours this afternoon with Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, an influential spokesman on foreign affairs and the head of the Chinese delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Hundreds Homeless In Yucatan Storm

MERIDA, Mexico, Sept. 3 (AP).—A hurricane, after plowing through the Yucatan Peninsula, moved into the Gulf of Mexico today and westerners said they expected it to build up fresh strength.

In crossing the peninsula last night, the hurricane uprooted trees, smashed buildings and left hundreds homeless and isolated, but only minor injuries were reported.

Beirut Office Bombed

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—A bomb exploded yesterday at the sales office of the Iran Air airline, damaging the premises but causing no casualties, witnesses said.

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Michael Goldberg, Chappaqua, New York

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Cyprus Partition Is Accepted By Greeks, Denktash Says

(Continued from Page 1)

partition by the leadership, Mr. Denktash said. "It is not the problem. The problem is public opinion." He said that "there is not enough courage among the leadership to announce the concession and persuade the Greek public to accept it."

Mr. Denktash also said that in the last week there had been "pressure" on both Cypriot administrations to renew negotiations. The pressure, he said, came from the United Nations, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, among others.

Mr. Denktash said he expected to meet Mr. Clerides on Friday for a discussion of "humanitarian" issues, such as the condition of war refugees.

A meeting between the two leaders scheduled for last night was postponed by Mr. Denktash because he learned that Greek Cypriot soldiers had committed "mass murder" of Turkish Cypriot civilians last month in the village of Maratha.

Warning by Ecevit

ISTANBUL, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit today accused Greece of running away from the Cyprus peace conference and warned that if talks did not resume, the Mediterranean island would be split in two.

Mr. Ecevit said that if Greece refused to resume negotiations, the two separate community administrations (Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot) will become firmly rooted, their authority extended, and the whole basis of a federal state would disappear.

"This would undoubtedly lead to double Enosis," he said, with the island cut into Greek and Turkish states.

Greece has accepted Soviet proposals for an international Cyprus conference and has refused to resume the Geneva talks. Turkey has turned down the Kremlin plan and wants to resume the five-party Geneva conference.

The Premier reiterated that the size of the Turkish zone on Cyprus was negotiable and that the role of the UN peacekeeping force on the island needed to be revised.

Cyprus Villagers Put Toll at 91 In Mass Killings

NICOSIA, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Villagers in Maratha said today that the death toll in the massacre uncovered Sunday has risen to 91 and Turkish Cypriot authorities said they have asked the United Nations to investigate another suspected massacre.

Hasan Nihad Mustafa, a Muslim teacher in Maratha, said that 91 victims of the massacre were buried today in a funeral at the local cemetery.

During the excavation of the grave in Maratha's garbage dump, Swedish chief inspector Lenn Holmstrom of the United Nations force said: "I am counting the heads. So far I have seen 71 and there are more bodies still visible in the earth."

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman said there was a witness to another alleged massacre, in the village of Dohi, which is in a Greek Cypriot zone near the southern coastal town of Limassol. He said that up to 40 men were machine-gunned in a field and buried by Greek Cypriot National Guardsmen.

"We have asked the United Nations to investigate but the Greek Cypriot police will not allow them near the site," he said.

The spokesman said the witness, Faid Hussein, 19, one of 50 men machine-gunned on Aug. 14, pretended he was dead after being shot in the stomach and a leg, and managed to reach the British base at Aythia. Mr. Hussein's whereabouts now are not known, he said.

of Nabl and Hanita, the military command said. The expanded patrolling of the area was ordered to find out if any more guerrillas had been killed in the exchange of fire, the sources said.

Reports from Beirut said that one of the patrols penetrated more than half a mile into Lebanon during the morning and retreated in the face of Lebanese Army artillery fire.

"It was in connection with the guerrilla incident last night—a search patrol," an Israeli military source said of the reported incursion.

"If they did cross the frontier, it was only a matter of meters, not a kilometer. They meters, it doesn't make any difference, because they didn't cross with the intention of going into Lebanon."

The sources also conceded that Israeli artillery units may have opened up on targets following the incursion, but they denied reports from Beirut that any barracks were directed at Lebanese Army units.

"These things happen from time to time, but they're directed at suspected guerrilla concentrations," a source said of the Israeli fire.

The sources said that the two slain guerrillas carried explosives and a list containing the names of 20 fellow guerrillas held in Israeli jails, an indication that they planned to take civilian hostages and demand the release of their comrades.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, state attorney Gadiel Bach filed formal charges against Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, accusing the prelate of smuggling arms from Lebanon to guerrillas in Israel on three separate occasions.

The charges said that the 62-year-old archbishop began working for the guerrillas in April after meeting with two Palestinian leaders in Beirut. The two leaders were identified as Abu Jihad, an assistant to el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat and chief of the Black September organization, and Abu Firas, a director of Fatah activities on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The charges said weapons and explosives that Archbishop Capucci carried in his limousine from Beirut to Jerusalem in April reached the guerrillas and were used in attacks in the Jerusalem area.

Two other arms shipments by the archbishop in May and July never got into guerrilla hands, the charge sheet said.

Archbishop Capucci was formally arrested Aug. 18. The charge sheet did not say whether or when he would be tried. Greek Catholic officials have been trying to secure his deportation from Israel without trial.

The prelate has been spiritual leader to between 4,000 and 5,000 Greek Catholics in Jerusalem and the surrounding region since 1965. The Greek Catholic Church is part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and recognizes the authority of the Pope.

7 Hurt in Czech Pileup
PRAGUE, Sept. 3 (AP).—Frage passengers today reported a chain collision of 32 autos in Czechoslovakia Sunday. Seven persons were injured.

Herbert Seuss

U.S., E. Germany May Sign Pact On Ties Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An East German delegation arrived here last night to complete arrangements for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

A formal signing ceremony is tentatively scheduled for 11 a.m. tomorrow at the State Department.

U.S. officials and the East German delegation, headed by Herbert Seuss, today checked the technical documents that encompass the agreement. A spokesman for the delegation remarked that the "date in the documents will have to be changed."

This was a reference to the postponement of the signing last month after the United States protested the harassment by East Germany of West Germans traveling on the access routes to West Berlin.

U.S. officials declined to speculate on when President Ford will nominate an ambassador to East Germany. There has been speculation that the post would go to John Sherman Cooper, former Republican senator from Kentucky, who has been chosen to head the U.S. mission in East Germany when it is established.

Arabs to Speed Loans to Assist African Nations

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers met today to speed up economic aid to African countries, the Arab League secretary-general, Mahmoud Elia, said.

The aid would be extended in the form of loans to the poorer African countries, particularly those whose economies have been badly hit by increased oil prices and droughts, he said.

The ministers' conference here, now in its third day, acted at the conclusion of a discussion of ways to promote Arab-African cooperation.

ers Polled Primaries States

ght Is Maddox aign in Georgia

INGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). — In Nevada and North Carolina, voters today went to the polls to elect candidates for national offices, while Georgia voters went to the polls to elect candidates for state offices.

of the attention has been on the fight for the gubernatorial nomination in Georgia. Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox is seeking to return to the governor's mansion, and state Sen. George Busbee were vying for the nomination.

Maddox, a segregationist, was elected governor in 1967 but failed to get 50 per cent of the vote and was forced to resign. He was elected to the Senate in 1970.

The Democratic party in Georgia, which has been in power since 1967, is seeking to elect a more moderate governor. Sen. George Busbee, a moderate, is seeking to return to the governor's mansion.

Thompson finished first in 13 primary, but Republican officials have asked for a runoff election. Thompson's opponent, retired officer Harold Dye, is seeking a runoff.

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PENSION PENS—House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., holding his pen up as President Ford hands them out following signing ceremonies of the 1974 pension reform act at the White House on Monday. Others receiving pens are, from left: Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., Albert, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. (behind Albert), Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont. and Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich.

25 Million Workers Protected

New U.S. Pension Act Hailed as Milestone

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT). —The pension reform act signed by President Ford yesterday has been hailed as one of the most beneficial measures ever enacted for U.S. working men and women.

The bill is designed to protect the retirement benefits of some 25 million workers from the bankruptcy of employers and from looting by union officials.

I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America, said the act "means that all wage-earners who are covered by private pension plans will no longer have to live with the nightmare that they will work a lifetime for a pension they might not receive."

Bernard Nash, executive director of the American Association of Retired Persons, said the act "represents the greatest single achievement since the enactment of Social Security" for the betterment of the American worker.

The sponsors said the act would help to correct many abuses and deficiencies in the nation's 300,000 corporate and private benefit plans, programs that have assets of about \$300 billion. However, they concede that it will not solve all the pension difficulties of American workers.

What the Act Does

The measure applies only to private, non-governmental pension plans. These cover at least 25 million workers, and perhaps as many as 35 million if workers' widows and others are counted.

Employers would be forbidden to strip long-term employees of their accrued pension rights.

Employees who change jobs in the future might be able to retain some of their pension rights, rather than losing them as most workers now do by leaving their company before retirement.

rather than losing them as most workers now do by leaving their company before retirement.

Workers who qualify for pension rights at company A, then quit to work for company B, then return to company A, would be eligible to retain their original benefits. But benefits cannot be transferred from one company to another without the approval of the companies.

Part-time and seasonal employees who work at least 1,000 hours a year for a company are eligible for benefits if the company offers them.

Survivors, either widows or widowers, of a worker who had built up pension rights must receive at least half of the employee's pension payments.

The law tightens the standards for corporate and union contributions to a pension plan, making them independent of the prosperity of the company itself and actuarially sound.

The act liberalizes the amounts of tax-deferred money that self-employed persons may set aside in their personal retirement plans.

It also allows workers whose companies do not have pension plans to set up personal retirement programs of their own and awards them certain tax credits.

Vesting

The most complicated provision in the 244-page act concerns "vesting," the term applied to the set of conditions, such as length of service and age, that gives a worker a nonforfeitable right to a pension before retirement.

Employers with pension plans have three vesting options:

• Under the gradual vesting option, each participant is vested for at least 25 per cent of his accrued benefit from the employer's contributions after five years of service, plus an additional 5 per cent more for each of the next five years of service, and 10 per cent more for each succeeding year. Under this option, then, a worker would be entitled to 100 per cent of his pension rights after 15 years.

• A second option provides employees with 100 per cent vesting—full pension rights—after not more than 10 years' service.

• Under an option called the Rule of 45, a worker is entitled to at least 50 per cent vesting when the sum of his years of service and age total 45. Vesting would increase by 10 per cent for each additional year. The rule of 45 applies only after an initial five-year period of service, but full vesting is assured after 15 years of employment regardless of age.

Eligibility

Workers have the right to be admitted to a plan when they either reach the age of 25 or have one year of service, whichever is later. Credit of up to three years is allowed for service before the age of 25 once the worker qualifies for participation.

Financing

A major aim of the act is to force companies to make contributions to their pension plans in an orderly way by setting aside enough money to cover liabilities for both current payments and the accrual of past credits toward pensions. An estimated one-third of all pension funds cannot now meet their financial obligations.

Companies or unions in arrears on their pension fund payments may have as much as 40 years to catch up on their payments. Companies or unions not complying with the pension funding

Somoza Leads 20-1 In Nicaragua Vote

MANAGUA, Sept. 3 (AP). —Former President Anastasio Somoza built up an expected overwhelming lead today in slow returns from Sunday's presidential election.

Reporting on less than 10 per cent of the estimated 700,000 votes, the National Electoral Office said that Gen. Somoza received 60,000 votes to 3,000 for Edmundo Fagnano of the Conservative party.

Complete returns are not expected for at least a week.

Blacks Outscore Whites on New U.S. IQ Test

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP). —Prof. Robert Williams believes that standardized tests tend to say less about the skills, aptitudes and intelligence of blacks than they do about whites.

Seeking to devise a test that is either culturally neutral or biased in favor of the black American culture, he has come up with the "BITCH" exam—Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity.

Interviewed by telephone at Washington University of St. Louis, where he is a professor of psychology and head of the black studies program, Mr. Williams insisted that he is serious.

He said that he "didn't set out to devise a test that blacks would score higher on than whites, but I knew it would happen." In fact, that result seems to be the major point of the test.

Some sample multiple-choice questions in the examination: "Alley apple" means (A) brick, (B) piece of fruit, (C) dog, (D) horse.

"Crib" means (A) an apartment, (B) a game, (C) a job, (D) hot stuff.

"Nose opened" means (A)

flirting, (B) test off, (C) deeply in love, (D) very angry.

"Alley apple" is a brick, specifically a brick as a missile, actual or potential; "crib" is an apartment, house or other domicile, as in "he has a dynamite crib"; "nose opened" is deeply in love, or at least emotionally involved to a significant degree, as: "Man, they're not just dating; she's really got his nose open!"

A total of 94 of the 100 test questions require knowledge of black slang. The remaining six ask the identity and authorship of the Negro National Anthem, the common handicap of Ray Charles and Stevie Wonder, Mahatma Ghandi's original last name, the identity of various hair pomades and the uses of vaseline.

When the test is administered to racially mixed groups, according to Prof. Williams, the results form "a bimodal curve," which means that almost all blacks do better than almost all whites.

He said the test was "designed to serve as a moderator variable to validate or invalidate low IQ scores." What he is saying is that a child from the black

ghetto can score poorly on a standardized IQ test without necessarily being stupid.

For example, if a child makes a high score on the BITCH test, Prof. Williams assumes at least average intelligence, no matter what the child's standardized IQ score may be.

The major shortcoming of the BITCH test seems to be that it tells nothing about the test-taker's ability to conceptualize, or to reason, or to interpret words or other symbols. It may, unless it is administered orally, provide some small indication of reading ability.

But it is almost totally a vocabulary test, and a test in ghetto slang vocabulary, at that. Mr. Williams said that a person who scores well on the test has demonstrated his ability to cope in one environment and, by extension, shows that he can learn and cope in any environment.

Who Makes Up Word Prof. Williams, incidentally, bristles at the word "slang." "Jump sharp," "to dress attractively" — "duce-and-a-quarter" — a Buick Electra 225 — and "T.C.B." — to take care of business, meaning specifically to make love, but also to do anything with virtuosity — are not

slang expressions, he said, but merely aspects of communication in the black culture.

Slang, on the other hand, is a white put-down of black communicative expressions, he said. If a black person makes up a word — aptly, for instance — it is deemed to be slang. If a white person makes up a word — astronaut, for example — it becomes an entry in the next dictionary.

The suspicion persists that the BITCH test is a child of whimsy or that it at least was conceived that way. When Prof. Williams first came up with the idea, back in 1970, BITCH stood for "Black Intelligence Test Counterbalanced for Honides."

But when he revised it in 1972, he changed the name. He said it is doing very nicely these days.

The District of Columbia public school system, whose children have not fared well of late on standardized tests, has ordered a batch of BITCH tests. Clearly some local officials take it seriously. So, apparently, does the Association of Black Psychologists, which last week gave Mr. Williams its "distinguished psychologist" award. Prof. Williams is a founder of the association.



John Dean 3d

Dean Turns Self In to Start One-to-Four-Year Jail Term

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). —John Dean 3d, the principal adviser of former President Richard Nixon in the Watergate cover-up, today began serving a one-to-four-year prison term.

Dean turned himself in to federal marshals at the U.S. District Courthouse here. He is expected to be detained for some time at Fort Holabird, Md., so that he will be available to testify at the cover-up trial scheduled to begin in Washington Sept. 30.

The 35-year-old former White House counsel had no comment when reporters asked if he felt that Mr. Nixon also should face prosecution in the case.

Dean pleaded guilty last year to a charge of conspiring to obstruct justice in connection with the cover-up of the June, 1972, Watergate break-in. He has already served as a prosecution witness in other Watergate-related trials.

Minimum Security U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Dean on Aug. 2 and gave him until today to arrange his personal business and prepare for prison. Judge Sirica said he would recommend that Dean spend his sentence in the minimum security prison in Lompoc, Calif.

Dean and his wife, Maureen, have been living in a \$10,000 home in Beverly Hills, Calif., since moving from Alexandria, Va., earlier this year. He was disbarred as a lawyer in Virginia for his role in the Watergate affair.

Dean was White House counsel

during the critical period following the break-in and has said that he played a key role in orchestrating the cover-up. However, as the cover-up began unraveling in the spring of 1973, Dean started cooperating with the Watergate special prosecutor's office. Mr. Nixon fired him on April 30, 1973.

Dean went on to become the star witness at the Senate Watergate Committee's televised hearings when he directly implicated Mr. Nixon in the cover-up. Dean also testified this year in the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry that eventually led to Mr. Nixon's resignation.

U.S. School Rolls At 4-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). —Enrollments in the nation's schools and colleges will drop to a four-year low this fall, but the costs of education are expected to reach a record \$108 billion, the government says.

U.S. Education Commissioner Terrell Bell has reported that the 1974-75 enrollment would drop by seven-tenths of one per cent below the previous year, continuing a trend begun in 1971. He said that 58.6 million students would go to schools and colleges this fall.

Despite that drop, Mr. Bell said, education expenditures are expected to rise by \$11 billion, or about 11 per cent, over last year's \$97 billion.

line Attendants Seek End 'Coffee, Tea or Milk' Role

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP). —The head of a union of flight attendants today predicted further strikes by stewardesses unless they stop viewing their coffee, tea or milk girls.

Any other professional we're seeking career goals, Ruckel, president of the Union of Flight Attendants, said.

coffee, tea or milk synd of the airlines is long dead, she said. The "serious confrontation" bargaining table.

There have been four strikes by attendants in the past 16 years. Previously, there had only four strikes by attendants since 1968.

Today's average flight attendant, however, has been on the job for nearly six years. Four out of 10 are married. Many have children, and nearly 5 per cent are men.

The flight attendants no longer see themselves as short-term employees primarily concerned with wages but rather as professionals with an interest in long-term fringe benefits.

These changes have led their unions to press for retirement plans, life insurance, work rules, maternity leave, improvements in health programs, and an end to height and weight restrictions and other allegedly discriminatory provisions.

Two recent court decisions have broken legal ground for stewardesses. A federal judge in Los Angeles ruled Aug. 6 that Continental Airlines must rehire 34 stewardesses whom it had fired because they weighed more than the airline said they should.

And a judge in Washington ruled last April in a civil suit that Northwest Orient had discriminated against its stewardesses by treating them differently from male stewards.

The association has discrimination charges pending against 19 other airlines. Three are in the courts and 16 are awaiting rulings by the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Unless a settlement is reached, the association could strike Hughes Air West on Sept. 20 when a 30-day cooling-off period requested by federal mediators ends.

Police Find at Rail Line

ENCE, Sept. 3 (UPI). —Ald today said they had found a cache of TNT in a hedge near the Rome-Rome railroad, miles from the site where an explosion killed 12 persons.

Rome-Munich express me, magistrates investigated Aug. 4 bombing today at two leaders of the neo-fascist Social Movement, Albrando and Alfredo.

several hours, sources said they were about their relationship. Francesco Sgro, a Rome reporter who first wrote of plotting a train, was then retracted, saying he was bribed to give money.

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Leaping Over the Wall

The exchange of ambassadors between East Germany and the United States is, at present, largely a symbolic act. But that it is of practical significance was demonstrated when Washington delayed the business because of East German harassment of traffic leading into West Berlin. The opening of embassies by the two countries is an acceptance of a very curious state of affairs: an armistice arrangement that has become a peace without treaty; a temporary modus vivendi that has hardened into a degree of permanence by, as much as anything, the mere passage of time. It is a pragmatic act of statecraft that, in effect, signals the recognition of an initial absence of statecraft.

A divided Germany does not make a great deal of sense, historically, ethnically, economically or geographically. Much of 19th century Europe revolved around the creation of a united Germany by iron and blood, as well as the exertion of cultural force. Two world wars made the rest of Europe wonder whether it could live with such a Germany at its heart. But in theory, at least, all the victorious Allies in 1945 accepted the eventual reconstitution of some kind of single Germany, and the occupation zones were supposed to be simply preliminary to an eventual peace conference and all-embracing treaty, in the manner of the diplomacy that followed World War I. Where the Allies openly differed was just what kind of Germany would evolve; where they may have been in secret agreement—largely un-

spoken—was that both East and West would have been uncomfortable with any kind of united Germany.

The result was the two Germanys, with an isolated West Berlin as a perennial point of friction. And as each Germany attained its own form of economic and political stability, with its own ties to East or West, it became increasingly clear that no present union between them could be accomplished without a major tragedy for the Germans, for Europe and for the world. Even the Germans, as Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik demonstrated, realized this and most of them have decided to live with their divisions.

It is far from an ideal compromise. The pull of West Germany on the Eastern Germans caused the Berlin wall to go up, and the exchange of cultural and ideological pressures between the two Germanys can be expected to continue old tensions, despite new accommodations. But it is a compromise, and one that is better adapted to today's needs in Germany and the world than a dogmatic insistence on a unity that very few would want to fight to the death for now. So long as the division of Germany does exist, it is better to reduce its hatred and confusion, its risks and costs. Time has produced many differences in form and in substance between the two Germanys; time can ameliorate them. The wall still exists, but the powers and the Germans can paraphrase the psalmist and say that with the help of common sense they have leaped over it.

Cutting Back on Oil

The world, it appears, must learn to live with very high oil prices for a while longer. From last winter until last month the United States had hoped to push world prices down enough to ease the industrial countries' troubles with inflation and their balances of payments. Those hopes reached a crest in July when the Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, visited Saudi Arabia and the Saudis promised to auction off a huge volume of oil. The effect would have been to depress prices. Hope wavered and then rapidly fell in the following weeks, for the auction never took place. Although it is hard to know precisely what is going on within the councils of the Saudi monarchy, it seems evident that Sheikh Yamani and the policy of lower prices have been definitely overruled in favor of Arab brotherhood, high prices and production cutbacks. It becomes necessary for Americans to think a little harder about the possibility that we may have to pay more, for a longer time, than we had supposed. The question is how.

That question was put to President Ford last week at his press conference. His response: "Short-term action by consumer nations and the long-term actions under Project Independence." It is the short-term remedy that is most interesting at the moment. The history of international cooperation among the oil-consuming nations has not been terribly encouraging, but there are some recent signs that sheer necessity is finally coercing these governments into a cautious and tentative progress. More than a year ago, the oil-burning countries began to discuss a common response to disruptions in the flow. The talks had got nowhere by November, when the Arab embargoes went into effect. When the United States called the energy conference here last February, the most memorable result was the flat refusal of the French government to participate in any common action whatever. But the Energy Coordinating Group established by the other governments at that February conference has been ticking along with periodic meetings in Brussels. It was the ECG and the Brussels meetings that Mr. Ford had in mind when he spoke of "short-term action by consumer nations."

At its next meeting, on Sept. 18, the ECG is to take up a draft agreement on sharing equally a reduction of imports in the event of another oil embargo or disruption. Next, and more important, comes the possibility of joint plans for reducing worldwide oil consumption. If the industrial countries cannot sustain the present level of oil purchases without jeopardizing their own economies and the world monetary system, they need an orderly program for scaling down the amounts that they import.

The Under Secretary of the Treasury, Jack Bennett, has adopted the laudable practice—perilous to him, but valuable to the rest of us—of discussing unpleasant truths candidly in public. Higher prices have already reversed the pattern of oil consumption in the United States. Instead of growing steadily and rapidly, over the past year, consumption has actually fallen a little. But perhaps it needs to fall further.

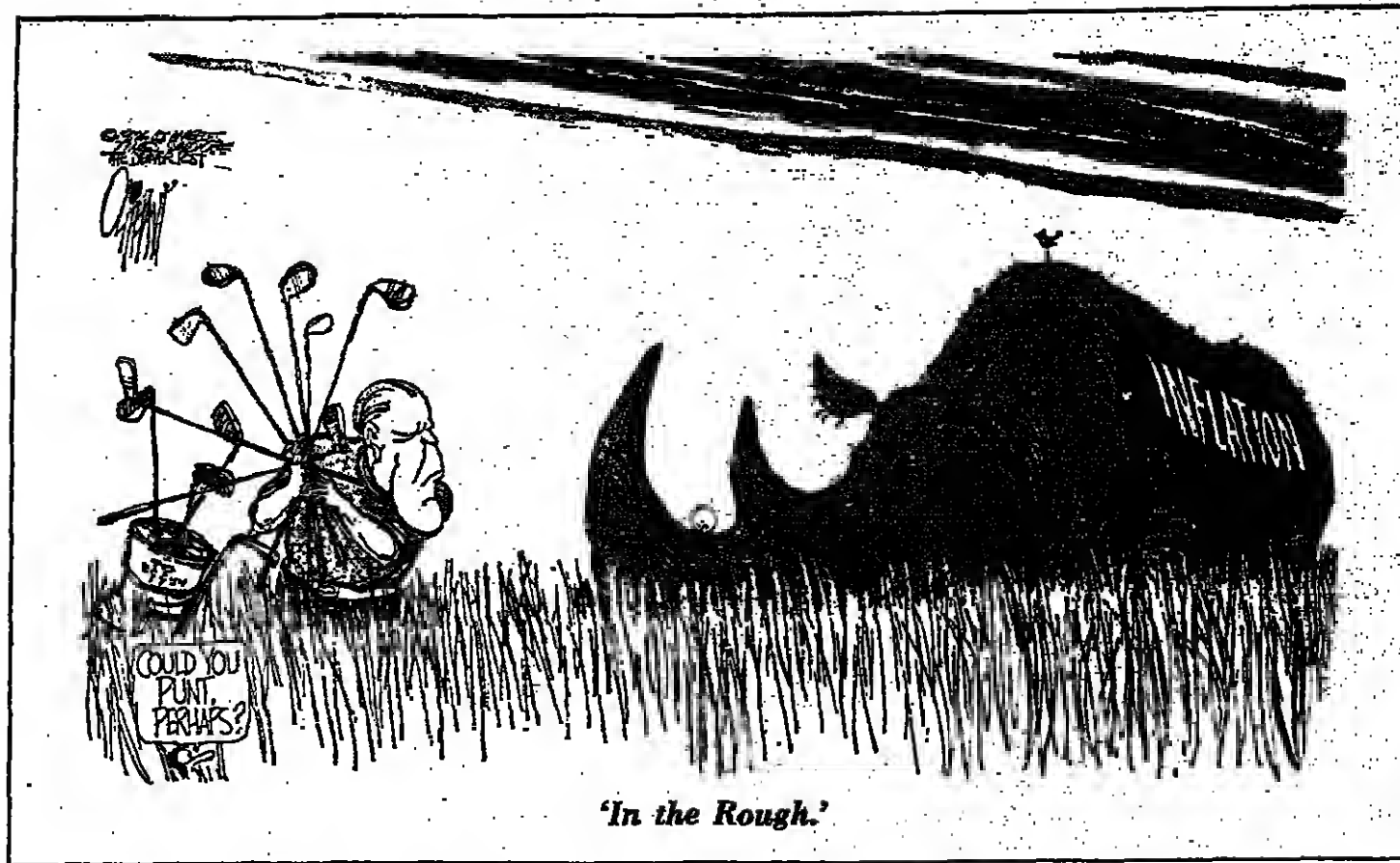
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 4, 1899
NEW YORK—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that important concessions have been made by Great Britain acting for Canada in the matter of the Alaskan boundary dispute, which encourage the belief that an agreement for the establishment of a temporary boundary line may be reached by the end of next week. Subsequent talks for the establishment of a permanent line would then follow in another round of meetings and talks.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1924
NEW YORK—Luis Angel Firpo, the pride of Argentina, will not be deported, if he is at all, until after his fight with Harry Wills, the American Negro in Jersey City on the 12th of this month. It was indicated by Department of Labor officials in Washington today. They said that even if the immigration officials would order Firpo expelled from the country, his appeal would hold the case up until well after the important fight.



President Ford's Inherited Diplomats

By James Reston

BRUSSELS—President Ford has not had time to look over the U.S. ambassadors he inherited from the Nixon administration in Europe, but a strong case could probably be made for re-appointing some of them.

The diplomatic problem in this part of the world is only one of the many hangovers of Watergate. Not in all cases, but in many, ambassadors were barred for campaign contributions, and for months during the Watergate crisis decisions on appointing or replacing ambassadors were long delayed.

For example, the Moscow post was vacant for many months during a critical period in U.S.-Soviet relations. Also, Walter Annenberg, the U.S. ambassador in London, has been asking for a replacement now ever since the beginning of this year, but no decision has been made, though Britain is now going through the most acute economic crisis since the war.

Of the 30 U.S. diplomatic missions in the West, including Canada, 15 are headed by Nixon political appointees and five are professional foreign service officers. All seven of the diplomatic posts in the Communist countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are filled by career officers.

The United States is well represented in some of these missions. It has effective political ambassadors at NATO, Donald Rumsfeld, a former Illinois congressman, and in Dublin, John Moore of New Jersey. And it has strong professionals in West Germany, Martin Hildebrandt; in Turkey, William Macomber, Jr.; and in Moscow, Walter Stoessel.

Elsewhere on the Continent the missions are not as influential as they might be and have not adapted to the new leaders and governments in this part of the world.

Aware of Problem
Secretary of State Kissinger has been aware of this problem for some time, but under President Nixon he was not able to make all the changes he wanted, either in the State Department or in the embassies. For example, he wanted to bring David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, into the top post in the State Department, but this was vetoed by the White House.

Incidentally, the key economic post at the State Department has been vacant for months at a time when economic questions are vital to the conduct of American foreign policy.

After Sen. J. William Fulbright was defeated this summer in the Arkansas primary election, Mr. Kissinger talked to him about taking a diplomatic post. This idea is now likely to be raised again before Sen. Fulbright comes to the end of his term at the turn of the year. Meanwhile, another veteran of the Senate, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, former U.S. ambassador to India, has been chosen to head the U.S. mission in East Germany, when it is finally established.

Much will depend in the diplomatic fields as in other fields, however, on whether President Ford decides that he wants to give the impression of continuity or change. He has already improved the tone of his administration by his own open friendliness, but he has kept Mr. Nixon's chief of staff in the White House, Gen. Alexander Haig, and he asked all cabinet officers to stay at their posts at least for the time being.

The men who planned the transition for Mr. Ford, including Ambassador Rumsfeld here, urged more and faster change both in Washington and in the embassies.

Sweep Urged

Even one member of the Cabinet, though he wanted to stay on his job, felt that it was in Mr. Ford's and the country's best interests to sweep out the entire Nixon Cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger, so as to have his own men and give the impression of a new beginning. President Johnson testified at the end of his

political career that one of his greatest regrets was that he had relied primarily on President Kennedy's men, rather than his own.

Mr. Ford may of course make many changes before the election or the start of the new year. He wanted to avoid calling for everybody's resignation, as Mr. Nixon did at the end of his first term—a move much criticized at the time—but the new President's freedom of action will undoubtedly decline if he waits too long.

He is in an ideal position to put his own teams in place both at home and abroad. Outstanding men and women who did not want to join the Nixon administration during the Watergate crisis are available to Mr. Ford now.

In fact it is hard to imagine

anybody of either party who would not respond to his call for help. Also, unlike Mr. Nixon, he has no promises to keep, no big political contributors to reward with cabinet posts or embassies.

This is one of the advantages of coming to the presidency by nomination rather than by election. It is a rare opportunity to make objective decisions and put together a ministry of talents chosen for ability and experience alone.

Obviously, changing things now would add a great deal to Mr. Ford's burdens. "The easy way," as Mr. Nixon used to say, is to go on as before, counting on men who already know their way around. But in the embassies in Europe and in some cabinet

posts, this may not be the best way.

Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany was making a point in Bonn the other day that the industrial nations had to work out their inflation problems together and do so urgently, and he emphasized that this would require day-to-day consultation. In recent years, the level of consultation with the ambassadors in Washington, London, Paris, Moscow and Tokyo has declined. Only the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, has been in day-to-day contact with Mr. Kissinger. But he has in the process demonstrated how important embassies can be when the right men are appointed to the critical posts.

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Letters

Amnesty

One would have thought that hypocrisy is normally an English virtue but it appears to be developing too in America.

One need only watch that new, fine Christian statesman, President Ford, to see how his religious beliefs can accommodate themselves to any ethical stance. Near the start of the month of August, while in New Orleans, he proposed that he could not tolerate an "unconditional blanket amnesty" to the pleasure of the veterans assembled to hear him. Now he is President. He appears to be changing, just a bit. Now he will extend an amnesty, but it will be defined in a most curious way. Rather than being a total act of forgiveness or remission of punishment on his part towards those who protested against the war in Vietnam because it was unjust, he will demand that they accept a new definition of amnesty.

When will America, through its spokesmen and few statesmen, learn to give the right things rather than the wrong things? It gives the wrong kind of aid throughout the world, but it cannot give a planetary indulgence or remission to its own young people for their courageous acts of protest against its country's foolish involvement in Vietnam.

Why cannot President Ford try to be like Pope John XXIII, using his two year term of office, not just to be yet another common politician, but to be a man who has healed the wounds of America? Why not cut out the nonsense and the political double-talk and face the simple political fact that America, as a nation, is hurting much, and it needs not a politician to heal its wounds but a good man who will do good acts on behalf of the country? Or is this the type of visionary thinking which one only confines to school books?

President Ford should simply extend a total, complete amnesty. He has models for it in his Christian belief. Did Christ put a lot of strings to the forgiveness he extended to the thief at the crucifixion? Just for once it would be heartening to observe an act of greatness by a man who is supposed to occupy the greatest political office in the land. Why not, then, begin with a simple act of forgiveness?

J. M. R. CRAWFORD.
London.

Turkey Cautioned

The Turkish government may not have been originally responsible for the latest Cyprus tragedy, but if it continues its

foolish course, it will have itself to blame for the even greater tragedy that is certain to follow.

Before Turkish soldiers had completely occupying the 40 per cent of the island's territory they now hold, their leaders in Ankara talked and behaved as if there had been no change in government in either Athens or Nicosia. Yet Archbishop Makarios, the Greek junta that opposed him, and the tiny Nikos Sampson have been replaced by Constantinos Caramanlis and Glafkos Clerides, both reasonable men.

However, Ankara seems determined to impose a solution unrelated to the new Greek leaders and those they represent. It is reasonable to expect the Greeks to pay some price for the damage done by the discredited junta. But if the Greek people are forced to swallow the unacceptable, the moderate men in Athens and Nicosia may be undetermined. The call for Enosis will have been strengthened, and EOKA-B, the Greek Cypriot guerrilla organization, will be certain to resume full-scale terrorist activities.

Turkish Cypriot indignation would be justified without question. Yet what ought to be is not necessarily what will be, and that is what Ankara should consider. Turkey does not need its own Northern Ireland. The best way to avoid that is to give Messrs. Caramanlis and Clerides something they can take back to their constituents.

STELIANOS SCARLIS.
Munich.

Litter

One can only praise President Giscard d'Estaing. Besides acting to advance the progress of France nationally, he has taken steps to maintain and increase the beauty and charm of Paris. To mention only two of the latter: his banning of the automobile on the Left Bank and his revision of the Loi Hautes project. Obviously he places a higher value on mankind than on machines (the auto), and he is concerned about the environment.

One problem in Paris that cries for his attention, however, is the matter of dogs polluting the sidewalks, and I write to you because this is something that concerns your readers and all visitors to Paris as well as all Parisians.

A small matter? Not really. I, a born Parisian, have just returned from five months of travel in seven foreign countries and I was appalled to find that Paris has become known as a filthy city. Travel agents laugh and sneer at it. One told me Paris is no longer the City of Light but the City of Dog Ordure. A psychologist seriously argued with me that Parisians are so neurotically fond of dogs they actually enjoy stepping in their excremental and urinary defecations.

Let me assure you that I too am very fond of dogs; my natural liking for them is increased by the unfortunate fact that a dog saved me from drowning when I was a child. But dog pollution of the walks is unnecessary. They can be trained to use the gutters, or if leashed (as perhaps they should be) their owners can lead them to the gutters at appropriate times.

This can be done. Not only will it benefit all pedestrians (who are also becoming aroused by the parking of autos on walks and pedestrian lanes at street corners), but it will bring greater beauty to our most wonderful city.

CLAUDE-PIERRE BOUCHARD.
Paris.

Moral Pariahs?

It's a difficult life for sensitive Americans nowadays. On the one hand, we see the need for a foreign policy aimed at containing the Communists, who, in spite of Nixon's "breakthrough," seem just as aggressive as ever. But we are deeply ashamed of such excesses of anti-Communism as our government's seven-year support of the Greek junta and (presumably) the overthrow of the legitimate government in Chile, etc., etc.

Not only are such excesses morally repugnant, the more so because the United States is supposed to be the bulwark of freedom, but they frequently backfire, as witness the recent demonstrations in Athens and the withdrawal of Greek forces from NATO. Some of us are fed up with being the moral pariahs of the world, especially when it doesn't seem to do much good. Would someone please boot out those little in the Pentagon and the State Department (yes, you too, Mr. Kissinger) who have brought us to this pass?

JOHN ACTON.
Cadenario, Switzerland.

Matter of Color

The phrase "Damned white of the Washington Post," that appeared in a letter from V. Boyriven in the Aug. 26 issue is a racist crack that hardly deserves a place in the JHT. If you felt that his letter had such overriding ethical merit that it simply had to be printed then the least you could have done would be to have removed the offensive remark. In case neither the JHT nor Mr. Boyriven have realized it as yet "white" people are not the only persons possessed of the virtue of magnanimity or goodness. As the world was intended to convey, I would have thought that you'd have learned that by now.

WILLIAM W. HANSEN.
London.

Countdown Continued For Vietn

By Evans and N

WASHINGTON—Although strategists here still on the Communist time the next countrywide against South Vietnam, moreless political-military fare now being waged by invaders is having de effects with cruelly perle tactics.

Despite the success tactics, Congress is show more reluctance to find gons defense, as witness mense reduction in both and economic aid requre the Ford administration.

The highly probable in military aid, from \$1 to around \$700 million present fiscal year, me clearly what it implies: sent "decrease in the cap of South Vietnam's arm What makes these ti congressional cutbacks is the steadily increas Hanoi from both China Soviet Union.

That nonmilitary from Peking and Moscow that "balance of the year, w total American economi at least two and possi times. The Communist aid to Hanoi is now est a \$1.2-billion-a-year re times the economic aid approved on Aug. 13 by ate Foreign Relations C

Ferocity Lea

As for military help, officials believe that ther enough ammunition in nist hands to sustain a sive at the ferocity leve spring 1972 Communist for fully 18 straight mo

Directly matching thi potential is the alarm that Hanoi has now 150,000 fresh combat in the South since the Jan. cease-fire. That brings munist troop level to an 200,000 today (including 75,000 native Viet Com—and every single i North Vietnamese regula rect violation of the agreement.

But it is the perfect Communist tactics, pa in the periphery, the Saigon's control touches laps areas of Communist that concerns the Ford

The tactics are des further this strategy: b and kidnapping, fright settlers sent by Saigon to isolated areas, thus rend newly settled areas ruin Communist advance.

Statistics now availab the story. In the 800 H of coastal Quang Ngai, 130 homes of new sett burned to the ground spring to discredit Saigoi The inhabitants were t "courage" to move v regions "liberated" b Where the Communis grievous shortages of labor, farm workers and riers.

One month later, in Lo resettlement center, were destroyed, 100 civil and 15 wounded.

To the north in Qu province—near the po long—the invaders fo rooted more than 10,000 settled there two year, moved them west to areas as virtual slave l

This is a repeat, but fected tactics, of the tegy practiced against S nam by Hanoi's invad and during the notorio successful—1973 spring Vastly aiding the Com course, is the abnanc U.S. air power and the Hanoi's troops are an and better-trained the ago.

It is no wonder, the U.S. officials most the long, bloody Viet give about 50-50- long-fered next gen will come this fall, olivists—a "winning

Deve that if the off come then, it will around Easter time. Indeed, the al January, 1973, ha appeared. U.S. and the opening toward Chi political currents are a political bargain, gon and Hanoi have stalemate.

To the contrary, centers of world, still bent on fueling ful conquest of the Saigon's benefactor willing to fuel its capacity to resist.

Soviet Writer Gets Permit To Emigrate

Key Spokesman for Religious Freedom

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Soviet writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov, a major spokesman for religious freedom in the Soviet Union, has been given permission to emigrate, friends said today.

They said that Mr. Levitin-Krasnov, who was turned down at March when he applied to the United States, yesterday was given an exit visa made for Israel. He is to leave at 12.

The friends did not know if Levitin-Krasnov, a Christian, planned to live in Israel or the United States.

The 55-year-old writer, who spent nearly 10 years in labor camps, is one of a number of prominent dissidents recently given permission to emigrate.

Mr. Levitin-Krasnov has written a number of articles and books, most of them published in the West, on religious issues.

Earlier this year he was invited to the United States by Archbishop John, Russian Orthodox metropolitan of San Francisco.

He said then that he had a bad condition and appealed to authorities to "give me the possibility of spending the last years of my life in peace."

Woman Going to Israel
TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Sylvia Zalmansson, freed last month from a Soviet jail after serving four years for her part in an abortive attempt to hijack a Russian airliner, is to leave Moscow for Israel in 10 days.

In a telephone conversation from Moscow with an aunt here, Mrs. Zalmansson said she had just completed a five-day visit to her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, in a Moscow jail.

She, her husband and her two others were jailed for an attempt to hijack a Soviet airliner. She had been refused permission to migrate to Israel.

Miss Zalmansson was sentenced to 10 years, her husband to 15 years, her brothers to 10 and 12 years.

Miss Zalmansson said she intends to visit her brothers in prison and her home town of Luga before leaving for Israel.

Iraq Denies Port Is Russian Base

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The official Iraqi news agency today denied an American assertion that the Soviet Union maintains a naval base near the Iraqi port of Basra on the Persian Gulf. It said: "The American claim is a fabrication."

"It is aimed at finding justifications for the establishment of American naval bases in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf," the agency said.

The agency was commenting on White House statement that the Soviet Union has three military bases in the Indian Ocean, including one near Basra. "Iraq, which is a nonaligned country, rejects military bases and alliances," the agency said.

4 Cited in Rouen Riot
ROUEN, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Police charged 24 youths with France's controversial anti-demonstration law yesterday following a night of vandalism here during the weekend.



PARIS HOLDUP—René Paolini (center), the prefect of police, inspects the scene of a bank holdup by three masked men in northern Paris yesterday. In a shootout, two bandits and a policeman were killed and another policeman, a bank employee and two others wounded. A third bandit gave himself up.

Saigon Is Said to Threaten U.S. Oil Rig in Thailand Gulf

SAIGON, Sept. 3 (UPI).—South Vietnam has moved a naval task force into the Gulf of Thailand and threatened to seize a French-American oil rig if it is not moved from disputed waters within 10 days, diplomatic sources said today.

They said that the ultimatum was contained in a note handed last week to the Cambodian Embassy in Saigon.

The note said that the Vietnamese Navy will seize and dismantle the rig if it is not moved by midnight on Sept. 12, the diplomats said.

Oil industry sources in Saigon and Singapore said that the rig was American-owned and under lease to a consortium, owned 65 per cent by the French state oil company ELF, and 35 per cent by the Exxon Corp.

The rig is manned by about 35 American and European engineers and an equal number of Cambodian workers, they said.

Named Glomar 4, the rig began drilling last July 4 in disputed waters around Wai Island in the Gulf of Thailand. The island is 65 miles southwest of the Cambodian naval base at Ream and 110 miles west of the South Vietnamese city of Ha Tien.

Military sources in Saigon reported that a destroyer escort armed with three-inch guns and a number of smaller patrol boats had been ordered to Phu Quoc Island, 70 miles west of Wai Island, to patrol disputed waters in the Gulf of Thailand.

On the Vietnam battlefield, Communist troops threw back three government infantry assaults on this Hung village, 22 miles north of Saigon, but the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong lost 75 killed, the Saigon military command said today.

It said that only one government soldier was killed during

the abortive attacks yesterday and today.

In Cambodia, government troops killed 33 rebels and lost two dead and 29 wounded in fighting today 43 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4.

Ford Postpones Amnesty Decision On Draft Evaders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI).—President Ford has postponed until possibly early next week his decision on a promised policy of conditional amnesty for military deserters and draft evaders, a White House spokesman said today.

Press Secretary J.P. TerHorst said that Mr. Ford, who originally hoped to reach a decision this week, had decided to hold another meeting with Pentagon and Justice Department officials and give the question more study.

Mr. Ford "wants to refine his thinking," Mr. TerHorst said. He added that the President would consult with Martin Hoffman, a counsel for the Defense Department, and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence Silbermann.

Mr. Ford met on Saturday with Attorney General William French Smith and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who recommended that Mr. Ford offer draft evaders and deserters the right to earn amnesty by serving up to 18 months in public service and by making a "reaffirmation of allegiance" to the United States.

Mr. Ford mulled over the recommendation during the weekend at Camp David, Md., Mr. TerHorst said that the President still had some "practical and operational" questions on how to proceed.

1,100 in Scholarship Program Starting the Great Adventure: Foreign Students in the U.S.

By George Vecsey

GREENVALE, N.Y., Sept. 3 (NYT).—Back home in Turkey, people worried when they heard that Kurat Onder would spend the coming year in New York.

"It is too dangerous," he recalled them saying. "Bad men stand in the street and take the white poison."

But they felt better when they learned he would be living with a family in the suburbs of Long Island. Then his people bade him good-bye as the 17-year-old youth began his grand adventure.

Young Onder is one of several thousand foreign students who will be spending the year in the United States under scholarships from the American Field Service. Most of the youths will live with families in small towns and suburbs, in almost every state; only a few will live in cities.

Officials at the AFS maintain that there are too many "problems" standing the right schools and families in cities. But they will make certain that the youngsters will see many parts of the country in the next 11 months.

Hopes and Concerns

Kurat arrived in New York by charter airplane about two weeks ago in the final wave of 1,100 students from two dozen nations who gathered on the campus of C. W. Post College for orientation before dispersing around the country. A tall, slender youth with dark, wavy hair, he watched the others from behind dark glasses: Ghanians in bright dashikis, the Brazilians always smiling and European girls sunbaking in bikinis. And he talked of his hopes and concerns over the coming year.

"Will people not like me because I'm fighting on Cyprus?" he wondered. "Are people mad at Turkey because of her?"

With his accented but competent English and his winning manner, he will discover these answers for himself soon enough. But at first he seemed surprised that Americans knew so little about his country.

"Do you know I am a Moslem? Do you know it gets cold in Turkey? Have you ever eaten Turkish food?"

Kurat comes from Elvas, a city in central Turkey of about 200,000 residents. His father is a supervisor of teachers and his mother is a teacher. He has two brothers. He has been studying English for six years and he wants to be a doctor "because Turkey needs more doctors." And he has always dreamed of visiting the United States.

"My teacher, Mrs. Yildiz Com, visited America," he said. "I was her favorite student. She wanted me to go."

International Network

Last year he heard of the American Field Service, a New York-based organization that began as a volunteer ambulance service during World War I and has since become a network of international chapters that have sponsored 45,000 students visiting the United States and 24,000 American students spending a year abroad.

The AFS obtains its money through fund-raising and donations. Many poor students are accepted along with middle-income and upper-class students.

When Kurat applied, he was interviewed by Turkish alumni of the AFS program. References were sought from teachers, peers and relatives. Once he was accepted, he was not given a choice where he would live. The AFS staff makes some attempt to match students with appropriate families, but often that is not possible.

"We feel our people are flexible enough to live with anybody," said Ed Tredwell, the Eastern district supervisor of AFS. "We've thought of computerizing but we don't know what to put into the computer. It's very subjective."

Train Engineers Are Charged In Zagreb Crash

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 3 (AP).—The engineers of the Athens-Dortmund express train that crashed Friday, killing at least 122 people, were charged by the public prosecutor today with "gross criminal action."

If convicted, the two men could face prison terms of up to 20 years. The train derailed at 56 miles an hour at the entrance to Zagreb railroad station. They were unhurt when the engine carried on by itself into Zagreb station after it became uncoupled from the first coach.

Branko Seampa, the prosecutor, said the engineers were familiar with the stretch of track and with the 50 kilometer-an-hour (31 mph) speed limit on it. The express had been running late.

The prosecutor charged the engineers, Nikola Knezevic, 41, and his assistant, Stjepan Varga, 40, with causing the tragedy, but ordered the release of two Zagreb station officials, who were also arrested immediately after the accident.

Pravda Warns West on Berlin

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Pravda warned the West today on the third anniversary of the four-power Berlin agreement, that any action which violates the letter or spirit of the pact "will not remain without consequences."

A long article in the Communist party newspaper hailed the agreement as an important factor in the maintenance of European peace. But it renewed complaints that the West German government's recent decision to establish a federal environmental protection agency in West Berlin is contrary to the intent of the agreement.

West Berlin's ties with Bonn, it said, are permissible as long as they do not run counter to the agreement's pivotal provision that the city does not belong to the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany).

U.S. Reds Visit Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—A U.S. Communist party delegation, led by Edward Teixeira, held talks yesterday with Suren Arutunyan, secretary of the Young Communist League, there said.

This spring, Kurat was told he would live for the next 11 months with the family of John McNeill of Waukegan, N.Y., and that he would attend MacArthur High School in the Levittown school district. He looked at the picture of the general; he was pleased to attend a school with such a famous name.

Getting Together

When the students arrived at C. W. Post they were met by Dr. Stephen Rhinesmith, president of AFS, who spoke to them in slow, easy words.

"We are creating an international family," Dr. Rhinesmith told them. "Our family is now 70,000 people in 81 countries. You will be learning to live in a new country with a new family. At first it will be exciting, but later it will be not so exciting. So if you feel a little sad, a little lonely, this is normal. Life is full of high times and low times. But if you feel very sad, very lonely, make sure to ask for help."

Later, Dr. Rhinesmith noted that about 15 per cent of the visiting students will change families in the next year, the result of various adjustment problems. But, he added, only 1 per cent would return home early.

In the afternoon sun, American families and foreign students examined one another's identification tags. Some embraced when they were matched up; others shook hands formally.

Kurat knew the McNeill family had four boys so he watched for a large family. But suddenly he was confronted by a couple and a 14-year-old boy. They stared at one another for a few seconds. Then they knew.

Kurat opened his arms and embraced Theresa McNeill, a warm-looking woman with graying hair. "Mother," he said with feeling. Theo had embraced Mr. McNeill, a slim, quiet man in a sports shirt. "My father," Kurat said happily. Then he embraced Robbie McNeill, before leading Robbie by the hand to fetch his luggage.

Chile's Junta Hints It May Release Some

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the Chilean military junta and chief of state, has hinted openly that his government is considering freeing some of the estimated 6,000 men and women detained in Chile for political reasons.

The indication was contained in a conciliatory answer Sunday to last week's plea by four religious leaders for an end to some of the repressive measures in effect for almost one year, since the military overthrew President Salvador Allende.

Gen. Pinochet's answer to the leaders of Chile's Roman Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans and Jews was published Sunday on the front page of the government-owned newspaper, La Patria.

Several well-placed sources concerned with the rights of prisoners in Chile, sources in and outside the government, have been reporting that the military junta was considering freeing and deporting some of the best-known supporters of the late President Allende.

"I believe it is necessary to remind you that, moved by the sincere spirit of justice and the profound desire of the government over which I preside to bring peace to all Chileans, and on its own initiative, a study of concrete measures that could benefit certain persons affected by the juridical norms governing the emergency we are living through, has been ordered," Gen. Pinochet said.

Expulsion Order Lifted

SANTIAGO, Sept. 3 (AP).—Chile's government today lifted an expulsion order against Joseph Novitski, correspondent of The Washington Post.

Mr. Novitski said he was informed of the action during an hour-long meeting at the government headquarters, where he had been escorted by a police agent. A police source confirmed that the expulsion order was lifted.

The Post correspondent said the air force commander, Enrique Montero, under secretary of the Interior Ministry, told him the order was drafted during a previous visit last June, but he had left the country when the police went to serve it. He has been back in Santiago for more than a week.

Chou Still Ailing, Radio Indicates

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (AP).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has not recovered his health since he had a heart attack more than three months ago, a Peking broadcast indicated today.

The indication was contained in the text of the speech made at a banquet last night by President Etienne Eyadema of Togo, and broadcast by the Hsinhua news agency. The Togolese President said: "We regret the absence among us this evening of Premier Chou En-lai, whose devotion to the African cause need not be demonstrated. We wish him a quick recovery."

The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, said the banquet was given by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in the name of Mr. Chou.



Gen. Augusto Pinochet

Chile's Junta Hints It May Release Some

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the Chilean military junta and chief of state, has hinted openly that his government is considering freeing some of the estimated 6,000 men and women detained in Chile for political reasons.

The indication was contained in a conciliatory answer Sunday to last week's plea by four religious leaders for an end to some of the repressive measures in effect for almost one year, since the military overthrew President Salvador Allende.

Gen. Pinochet's answer to the leaders of Chile's Roman Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans and Jews was published Sunday on the front page of the government-owned newspaper, La Patria.

Several well-placed sources concerned with the rights of prisoners in Chile, sources in and outside the government, have been reporting that the military junta was considering freeing and deporting some of the best-known supporters of the late President Allende.

"I believe it is necessary to remind you that, moved by the sincere spirit of justice and the profound desire of the government over which I preside to bring peace to all Chileans, and on its own initiative, a study of concrete measures that could benefit certain persons affected by the juridical norms governing the emergency we are living through, has been ordered," Gen. Pinochet said.

Expulsion Order Lifted

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To Hold Down Pay Demands

Callaghan Urges U.K. Unions To Honor 'Social Contract'

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan today called on Britain's unions to honor their so-called "social contract" with the Labor government to keep a voluntary lid on pay demands.

"Reject the social contract at your peril," Mr. Callaghan said in a speech to 1,000 delegates at the annual convention of the 10-million-member Trades Union Congress. Mr. Callaghan addressed the convention in his capacity as chairman of the Labor party.

Majority Expected

The convention will debate and vote on the "social contract" tomorrow. Advance indications were that there would be a majority of nearly five to one in favor of cooperating with the government to curb rampant inflation.

But several big unions, including the 1.4-million-member Engineering Union, second largest in the country, have rejected even voluntary curbs on pay demands. This means that the government will not give the government the united front Prime Minister Harold Wilson's regime has sought in support of the "social contract."

"It is possible to reject the social contract," Mr. Callaghan said, "but what no one can do is to contract out of the consequences of that rejection. And the consequences are quite clear. Rejection will make the task of a Labor government in arresting inflation and preventing mass unemployment that much more difficult. That is what the social contract is about."

"To overcome the twin evils of inflation and unemployment," Mr. Callaghan said, "we shall need cooperation by everyone in the country—by the government, by employers, by trade union members, by the community as a whole. No one is exempt."

The convention here is widely regarded as the launching platform for a campaign for the parliamentary elections expected at the beginning of October.

Prime Minister Wilson has not yet set the date. But British newspapers and politicians have speculated for some time that it will be Oct. 3.

Since the last general election, on Feb. 28, Mr. Wilson has run the country at the head of a minority Labor government. His aim in ordering an election would be to try to end this situation and win a new mandate at the head of a strong parliamentary majority.

Liberia President Fires Minister

MONROVIA, Liberia, Sept. 3 (AP).—President William Tuberville today dismissed Public Utility Minister Taylor Major because of "irregular practices in his ministry incompatible with the policies of the government," the Ministry of Information announced.

Mr. Major is the fourth Liberian government official to be fired by Mr. Tuberville in less than a month. The others were Justice Minister Clarence Simpson, an assistant Justice Minister for Litigation, Emmanuel Gbalaceh, and Immigration Commissioner Peter Ames George.

Iraq Puts Restrictions On Travel to Britain

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Iraqi government has imposed new restrictions on travel to Britain in retaliation for alleged discrimination against Arabs, the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar reported today.

In a dispatch from Baghdad, the paper said the government had eliminated Britain from the countries listed as permissible to visit on Iraqi passports. An Iraqi traveler to Britain now needs special approval.

2 Cosmonauts Honored

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The two Soyuz-15 cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Gennady Sarafanov and Col. Lev Demin, have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin.

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DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE NORMAN KIRK, OF NEW ZEALAND.

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Page 7

onn Plans Tighter Bank Controls

Sept. 3 (AP-DJ)—West an Finance Minister Hans today proposed tighter controls on the country's banking and formal protection of its following the collapse of banks within two months. The proposals would limit the amount of new "one-man" deposits, increase the powers of the Banking Supervisory Board and limit bank lending, among other things.

The finance minister also proposed statutory deposit protection, supplementing the existing voluntary system.

Apel's suggestions for strengthening bank supervision will be presented formally to legislators on Oct. 15, when the house considers a banking law. The government hopes to speed the legislative process.

Apel said that deposit insurance will be subject of a separate bill to be introduced around the year-end full discussion with the legislature.

Proposals Listed

Main points of the government banking proposals are:

- No new license should be issued to the so-called "private" who single-handedly runs a bank.
- Any new banks must have at least two proprietors. Mr. Apel said "private bankers" are down in other common markets.
- The Banking Supervisory Board should be given power to withdraw the license of any bank that suffers a loss amounting to half its liable capital or open reserves.
- The bureau should be authorized to conduct routine audits of banks, instead of need a "special reason," as at present.
- Private auditors who certify a bank's annual statement should be required to make a written statement as to the company's position and to report immediately to authorities any situation that could threaten the bank's operation.
- Banks should have to notify authorities if they conduct non-banking business. No such obligation currently exists.
- No single major credit should exceed half the liable capital of a bank.
- At present, authorities rely on recommendation that no major credit go over the total liable capital.
- Apel's plan for statutory deposit insurance envisages payment by a failed bank's liquidator of all claims that cannot be satisfied through the sale of assets. The liquidator would in effect bill all German banks for his expenditures.

The question of what deposits would be protected and to what extent has not yet been fully answered, Mr. Apel indicated. The strongest type of protection being considered would give unlimited security for all deposits of both banks and nonbanks. The weakest would provide limited protection to nonbank depositors.

Loan Curb to End

BONN, Sept. 3 (UPI)—West Germany plans to abolish the 30 per cent cash deposit required from German corporations seeking loans abroad, Finance Minister Apel said today.

The cash deposit requirement—called the Bardepot—was introduced in January 1973 when German interest rates were generally higher than abroad. It aimed to discourage German firms from getting around the government's anti-inflation policy by borrowing money abroad.

Small Austrian Bank Seeks Moratorium on Debt Payment

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—A small Vienna bank sought government intervention today to stop a run on the bank.

The Allgemeine Wirtschaftsbank said its troubles were influenced by the recent collapse of West Germany's Herstatt Bank in Cologne.

Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said the bank had asked for a six-month moratorium on paying its debts pending a full-scale investigation to determine whether it could stay in business. Legal authorities are studying the request.

Swiss Weigh Bank Curbs

ZURICH, Sept. 3 (AP)—Switzerland is considering curbing foreign exchange dealings of banks following the loss of up to \$33 million incurred by Lloyds Bank of London through unauthorized dealings in its Lugano, Switzerland, branch.

A spokesman for the federal banking commission said today that limitations of foreign exchange positions are being studied. But he made plain that they would not promise watertight protection against a recurrence of such troubles.

The move would follow West German measures announced last week that limit foreign exchange dealings to 30 per cent of a bank's liable capital effective Oct. 1. There was no estimate on what percentage was being envisaged for Swiss banks, and when it might take effect. The spokesman said that such a move required "careful study."

He said a tightening of the commercial banks' internal controls was most important. "Of what use are limitations of positions if the positions are falsely reported?" he asked.

\$850-Million Algerian Gas Factory Set Output From Plant To Go to Europe

ALGERIA, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—An international consortium yesterday signed an \$850-million contract with Algeria's state-run company Sonatrach for the construction of a huge liquefied natural gas factory, the Algerian news agency reported.

The consortium, led by the Belgian firm Sybema, includes the companies Mannesmann of West Germany, Croiset-Lafite of France, Voest-Alpine of Austria, Chemical Construction Corp. of the United States, and Traction et Electricite of Belgium.

The liquefied gas will be mostly for the European market, and will be sold in the framework of a contract signed between Sonatrach and a consortium of European companies.

The factory, to be built at Arzew, western Algeria, will produce 15.5 billion cubic meters of liquefied natural gas annually. It will be the most important of its kind in the world, according to the Algerian news agency, and will employ about 800 people.

The gas will be transported from the Algerian port of Bethoua, near Arzew, to Fos-sur-Mer, France, and Montedison, Italy.

The new factory will bring the capacity of production of the Arzew complex to 27 billion cubic meters of gas.

U.S. Aide Won't Deny Report Of Warning on Loans to Italy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The office of the U.S. ambassador in Rome today declined to deny specifically a report by the Times of London that the U.S. government's bank examiners have been alerted to consider all medium and long-term loans by U.S. banks to Italy's government agencies, banks and companies as "problematical."

Robert Mullen, deputy controller for international affairs, said his office had no such category as "problematical," although he conceded such loans might be noted in instructions to bank examiners as worth considering in view of the Italian economy's troubles.

However, he said the controller's office had not issued any "directive" to examiners on the subject.

The Times said in a Washington dispatch that loans to Argentina and Chile also have been placed in the "problematical" category.

Mr. Mullen said the controller's office had a category—"other loans especially mentioned"—which might include credits to Italy, Argentina or others.

He said his office "definitely" does not "tell American banks to whom they can lend or how much they can lend."

Mr. Mullen said that bank examiners are required to evaluate the assets of national banks, and his office, to assist them in evaluating large credits of (all) U.S. firms such as Penn Central, or foreign governments.

He said chief bank examiners from New York, Chicago and San Francisco recently met with Treasury officials here in such an evaluation session. It was as a result of this meeting, the Times reported, that the controller's office "alerted" its bank examiners.

Mr. Mullen said the three chief examiners at that meeting had brought the difficult Italian economic situation to the controller's attention after discussing covering the size of loans that banks had already granted to Italian institutions.

The Times said there is "some evidence to support the view that one influence on the controller's decision with regard to Italy has been the difficulties at the Franklin National Bank of New York, which in the past has had a substantial and complicated involvement with Italian institutions."

There was no indication of the size of the liabilities involved but they are covered by a special fund set up by the council from contributions from its members.

VW Undecided on U.S. Plant

The board of directors of Volkswagenwerk is still undecided about whether to build an assembly plant in the United States. The question was discussed at a board meeting Monday and it was decided that additional study is needed on the profitability of such an operation. VW sources estimate that such a project could cost the company about \$1 billion. They say that a decision on whether or not to proceed with the project is unlikely to be taken this year.

Preussag Turnover Up 25.5 Per Cent

Preussag consolidated sales in the first six months rose 25.5 per cent to 1.38 billion deutsche marks from the year-earlier period. The diversified West German industrial company said profit in the second quarter exceeded that of the first, but it did not give any figures. Preussag, which has interests in energy, metals, transport and construction, says higher prices for metals and oil helped second-quarter profit. But it adds that the coal and building sectors of its business did not fare well.

Ford 1975 Prices Up Sharply

By making some previously optional equipment standard, Ford Motor will apparently raise some

of its 1975 model prices far more than the average 8 per cent, or \$418 tentative overall increase it previously announced, the Wall Street Journal reports. Ford, like other makers, contends the optional equipment made standard is an added value for the buyer. The company has not yet published a final price list for any of its 1975 models, but has set tentative dealer billing prices on six luxury models—which are up by amounts ranging from 8.6 to 18 per cent, or from \$436 to \$1,454. General Motors, which rolled back its price increases under pressure from the White House, has raised its prices an average 8.6 per cent, or \$430, including charges in equipment.

KLM Plans Austerity Program

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plans an austerity program to cut costs after losses of 54 million guilders (about \$30 million) this fiscal year and 48 million guilders last year. The company says it will discuss its plans with the unions, but gave no details of their content. KLM lost 32.8 million guilders in the first quarter ended June 30 and earlier this year said it did not expect a return to profitable operations during the current fiscal year. According to unconfirmed reports, the loss could rise to 100 million guilders for the full year.

As Change in Fed Policy Is Disputed

Prices and Volume Decline on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange sank today, wiping out most of the sharp gain scored on Friday.

Friday's rally, which interrupted a three-week plunge, was set off by reports that the Federal Reserve was relaxing its monetary policy which fueled hopes

for lower interest rates and a recovery of stock prices.

However, whether the Fed's open-handedness was motivated by technical factors during a holiday-shortened bank statement week or forecasts more significant objectives was debated by dealers. Salomon Brothers, the big Treasury securities dealers, did not see any profound change in policy.

The Fed's action today in selling \$180 million of Treasury bills, which drains liquidity from the banking system, also destroyed the last lingering hopes that there had been any switch toward ease in monetary policy.

The Fed allowed the federal funds rate to rise progressively through the session to close between 12.375 and 12.50 per cent, against a low of 11.75 per cent, without moving to add funds to the system.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 15.25 to 663.33. It gained almost 22 points on Friday and was ahead about five points in early trading today.

Volume totaled 12.75 million shares compared with 16.23 million on Friday.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange and the index dropped 1.16 to 69.12.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 1.46 to 61.38.

Bond prices closed lower across the board and bills also lost some of the ground they gained last week.

Declines in government coupons ranged about 1/8 point.

Treasury bills also gave ground, losing some of the gains they made late last week. The three-month bill rate jumped about 23 basis points in yield from the auction average to 9.38 per cent bid, while the six-month bill added around 22 points in yield to 9.49 per cent.

Elsewhere, other rises in yield ranged between 15 and 30 basis points.

In Chicago, heavy selling in the last hour pushed most farm commodity futures to limit declines.

Abu Dhabi Gets 60% of Oil Concern

Accord Is Called Step to Ownership

ABU DHABI, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—This Persian Gulf emirate today signed an accord with Western oil companies giving it a controlling 60 per cent share of Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co.

The agreement, similar to those between other major producers in the Gulf and foreign oil firms, increased the government participation from 25 per cent. In return, Abu Dhabi will pay the Western oil companies \$40 million compensation.

Previously, British Petroleum, Royal Dutch/Shell and Cie. Française des Pétroles each had shares of almost 18 per cent and Mobil and Exxon each had stakes of almost nine per cent.

Finance and Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed said the accord was an outstanding achievement after a long and difficult negotiation. He said the accord was a step toward Abu Dhabi's full control of its natural resources.

Today's agreement is backdated to Jan. 1. It provides that Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. will pay the government \$500 million to cover the country's increased share in the crude oil extracted since that date.

The company will in future buy 300,000 barrels a day of the emirate's oil in the production at a price of \$11.00 a barrel. Abu Dhabi Petroleum produces about 1.6 million barrels a day.

British Reserves Rise

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency backing the pound sterling increased by \$162 million last month, due mainly to borrowing overseas, the Treasury announced today.

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There might be additional guest speakers to be announced at a later date.

REGISTRATION will be as follows: U.S. \$75; £50 and will include a gourmet lunch and cocktail party, but will NOT include room accommodations or dinner. To attend this unique seminar, fill in coupon below. If you bring a guest, deduct 10% from both your registration fees. Space is limited, so make your reservation now. Tickets to this Seminar would make a lovely gift. If you would like to find out what a gold seminar is like, we can send you tapes of our last New York Seminar of February 2 and 3. Specify Cash-to-Rest or Cashless, and send \$200 with the coupon.

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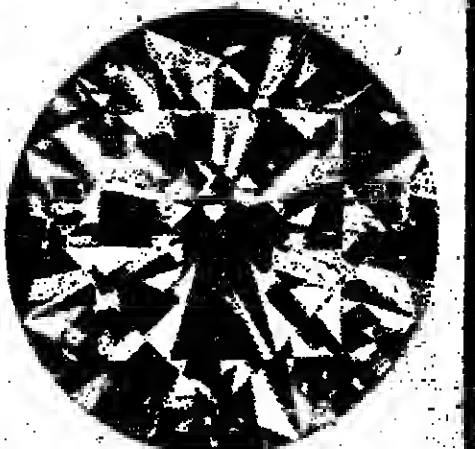
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Cut in Oil Output Said Urged by Experts of OPEC

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The world's major oil-producing countries are likely to agree on moderate cuts in output later this month in an effort to keep up prices that are under pressure from a growing surplus of oil, well informed sources said here today.

They said experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) who would open a five-day meeting here yesterday recommended the cutbacks to balance worldwide supply and demand.

The recommendation goes before OPEC's ministerial conference scheduled to take place here in Sept. 12.

OPEC headquarters did not comment on the organization's future price policy pending a decision by the ministers. But it was understood that, in the face of the current oil production surplus, price boosts for the last quarter of this year could be virtually ruled out.

The average price for crude oil from Arab countries, following an almost four-fold increase during 1973, is at present \$11.65 a barrel. That price was "frozen" in January this year and has not been changed since.

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VEUILLEZ PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE que, conformément à un décret émanant de la Cour Suprême de l'Ontario daté du 14ème jour du mois d'août 1974, toutes personnes, à l'exception des actionnaires, ayant légalement droit à des réclama-tions de toute nature à l'encontre de Transglobal Financial Services Limited, sont tenues d'informer par écrit The Clarkson Company Limited le 30ème jour du mois de septembre 1974 ou avant cette date, de l'existence de leur réclamation.

ET VEUILLEZ PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE que, subseqüemment à la date du 30ème jour du mois de septembre 1974, The Clarkson Company Limited demandera l'approbation de ladite Cour de procéder à la distribution du trust comprenant tout l'actif de Transglobal Financial Services Limited sans en notifier toute personne dont la réclamation n'a pas été reçue le 30ème jour de septembre 1974 ou avant.

Toutes personnes ayant ainsi informé The Clarkson Company Limited, recevront un formulaire de réclamation approprié.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées à:

The Clarkson Company Limited
P.O. Box 254, Royal Trust Tower
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Toronto, Ontario
M5K 1J7

VEUILLEZ PRENDRE NOTE QUE: CET AVIS S'APPLIQUE À CEUX QUI ONT DES RÉCLAMATIONS À L'ENCONTRE DE TRANSGLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED ET NON À CEUX QUI ONT DES RÉCLAMATIONS À L'ENCONTRE D'AUTRES FONDS, COMPAGNIES ET PERSONNES FAISANT PARTIE DU GROUPE DE COMPAGNIES CONNU SOUS LE NOM DE INVESTOR OVERSEAS SERVICES.

P/E	5% 100%	High Low Last
1	22 1/2	28 1/4
2	11 1/2	13
3	10 1/4	12
4	22	31 1/2
5	23 1/4	14 1/4
6	22 1/2	31 1/2
7	317	85 1/4
8	16	5 1/4
9	50 1/4	30 1/2
10	420	35 1/2
11	90	4 1/4
12	78 1/2	5 1/4
13	2	1 1/4
14	2 1/2	2 1/4
15	10 1/2	10 1/2
16	25	57 1/2
17	49	6 1/4
18	3	2 1/4
19	43	18 1/2
20	24	6 1/4
21	1	4 1/4
22	4	27 1/2
23	4	27 1/2

29	29	214	214	7
7	4	3114	31	2
9	135	3578	3524	31

4	14	12 ¹	13 ²	12
5	15	13 ¹	14 ²	13
6	16	14 ¹	15 ²	14
7	17	15 ¹	16 ²	15
8	18	16 ¹	17 ²	16
9	19	17 ¹	18 ²	17
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11	21	19 ¹	20 ²	19
12	22	20 ¹	21 ²	20
13	23	21 ¹	22 ²	21
14	24	22 ¹	23 ²	22
15	25	23 ¹	24 ²	23
16	26	24 ¹	25 ²	24
17	27	25 ¹	26 ²	25
18	28	26 ¹	27 ²	26
19	29	27 ¹	28 ²	27
20	30	28 ¹	29 ²	28
21	31	29 ¹	30 ²	29
22	32	30 ¹	31 ²	30
23	33	31 ¹	32 ²	31
24	34	32 ¹	33 ²	32
25	35	33 ¹	34 ²	33
26	36	34 ¹	35 ²	34
27	37	35 ¹	36 ²	35
28	38	36 ¹	37 ²	36
29	39	37 ¹	38 ²	37
30	40	38 ¹	39 ²	38
31	41	39 ¹	40 ²	39
32	42	40 ¹	41 ²	40
33	43	41 ¹	42 ²	41
34	44	42 ¹	43 ²	42
35	45	43 ¹	44 ²	43
36	46	44 ¹	45 ²	44
37	47	45 ¹	46 ²	45
38	48	46 ¹	47 ²	46
39	49	47 ¹	48 ²	47
40	50	48 ¹	49 ²	48
41	51	49 ¹	50 ²	49
42	52	50 ¹	51 ²	50
43	53	51 ¹	52 ²	51
44	54	52 ¹	53 ²	52
45	55	53 ¹	54 ²	53
46	56	54 ¹	55 ²	54
47	57	55 ¹	56 ²	55
48	58	56 ¹	57 ²	56
49	59	57 ¹	58 ²	57
50	60	58 ¹	59 ²	58
51	61	59 ¹	60 ²	59
52	62	60 ¹	61 ²	60
53	63	61 ¹	62 ²	61
54	64	62 ¹	63 ²	62
55	65	63 ¹	64 ²	63
56	66	64 ¹	65 ²	64
57	67	65 ¹	66 ²	65
58	68	66 ¹	67 ²	66
59	69	67 ¹	68 ²	67
60	70	68 ¹	69 ²	68
61	71	69 ¹	70 ²	69
62	72	70 ¹	71 ²	70
63	73	71 ¹	72 ²	71
64	74	72 ¹	73 ²	72
65	75	73 ¹	74 ²	73
66	76	74 ¹	75 ²	74
67	77	75 ¹	76 ²	75
68	78	76 ¹	77 ²	76
69	79	77 ¹	78 ²	77
70	80	78 ¹	79 ²	78
71	81	79 ¹	80 ²	79
72	82	80 ¹	81 ²	80
73	83	81 ¹	82 ²	81
74	84	82 ¹	83 ²	82
75	85	83 ¹	84 ²	83
76	86	84 ¹	85 ²	84
77	87	85 ¹	86 ²	85
78	88	86 ¹	87 ²	86
79	89	87 ¹	88 ²	87
80	90	88 ¹	89 ²	88
81				

E				
4	25	16 ¹	15 ²	1
5	26	17 ¹	16 ²	2
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8	29	20 ¹	19 ²	5
9	30	21 ¹	20 ²	6
10	31	22 ¹	21 ²	7
11	32	23 ¹	22 ²	8
12	33	24 ¹	23 ²	9
13	34	25 ¹	24 ²	10
14	35	26 ¹	25 ²	11
15	36	27 ¹	26 ²	12
16	37	28 ¹	27 ²	13
17	38	29 ¹	28 ²	14
18	39	30 ¹	29 ²	15
19	40	31 ¹	30 ²	16
20	41	32 ¹	31 ²	17
21	42	33 ¹	32 ²	18
22	43	34 ¹	33 ²	19
23	44	35 ¹	34 ²	20
24	45	36 ¹	35 ²	21
25	46	37 ¹	36 ²	22
26	47	38 ¹	37 ²	23
27	48	39 ¹	38 ²	24
28	49	40 ¹	39 ²	25
29	50	41 ¹	40 ²	26
30	51	42 ¹	41 ²	27
31	52	43 ¹	42 ²	28
32	53	44 ¹	43 ²	29
33	54	45 ¹	44 ²	30
34	55	46 ¹	45 ²	31
35	56	47 ¹	46 ²	32
36	57	48 ¹	47 ²	33
37	58	49 ¹	48 ²	34
38	59	50 ¹	49 ²	35
39	60	51 ¹	50 ²	36
40	61	52 ¹	51 ²	37
41	62	53 ¹	52 ²	38
42	63	54 ¹	53 ²	39
43	64	55 ¹	54 ²	40
44	65	56 ¹	55 ²	41
45	66	57 ¹	56 ²	42
46	67	58 ¹	57 ²	43
47	68	59 ¹	58 ²	44
48	69	60 ¹	59 ²	45
49	70	61 ¹	60 ²	46
50	71	62 ¹	61 ²	47
51	72	63 ¹	62 ²	48
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53	74	65 ¹	64 ²	50
54	75	66 ¹	65 ²	51
55	76	67 ¹	66 ²	52
56	77	68 ¹	67 ²	53
57	78	69 ¹	68 ²	54
58	79	70 ¹	69 ²	55
59	80	71 ¹	70 ²	56
60	81	72 ¹	71 ²	57
61	82	73 ¹	72 ²	58
62	83	74 ¹	73 ²	59
63	84	75 ¹	74 ²	60
64	85	76 ¹	75 ²	61
65	86	77 ¹	76 ²	62
66	87	78 ¹	77 ²	63
67	88	79 ¹	78 ²	64
68	89	80 ¹	79 ²	65
69	90	81 ¹	80 ²	66
70				

F				
3	165	373	519	
4	235	244	398	
5	70	71	71	
6	13	21	23	
7	23	51	94	
8	9	4	4	
9	34	65	66	
10	7	4	4	
11	130	4	4	
12	9	11	102	
13	27	158	16	
14	40	134	1738	
15	169	164	164	
16	136	134	134	
17	50	248	223	
18	256	15	14	
19	4	23	2	
20	23	147	1343	
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99	21	81	81	
100	21	81	81	

5	45	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	214	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$

6	1	194	194	194
4	13	194	194	194
3	33	1096	1096	1096
5	302	1296	1296	1296
2	39	130	130	130
2	11	21	21	21
2	37	21	21	21
16	5	225	225	225
5	39	13	13	13
5	7	247	247	247
5	5	5	5	5
4	53	63	63	63
7	494	18	18	18
4	23	29	29	29
8	231	484	484	484
4	4	94	104	104
4	6	29	29	29
3	12	124	124	124
10	49	23	23	23
10	6	32	19	18
11	7	24	12	14
11	52	156	156	156
4	42	204	19	19
5	4	4	10	18
5	2	46	6	6

2	114	196	114
2	2	12	12
4	246	134	236
1	2114	254	254
17	40	204	254
13	20	204	20
5	5	9	9
7	2	145	145
7	5	94	9
7	6	10	10
4	60	33	33
6	6	64	6
9	19	104	104

4	4	4	37%
4	51	17%	17
11	445	38%	37%
7	222	18%	18%

1	1	264	444
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99	1	264	444
100	1	264	444

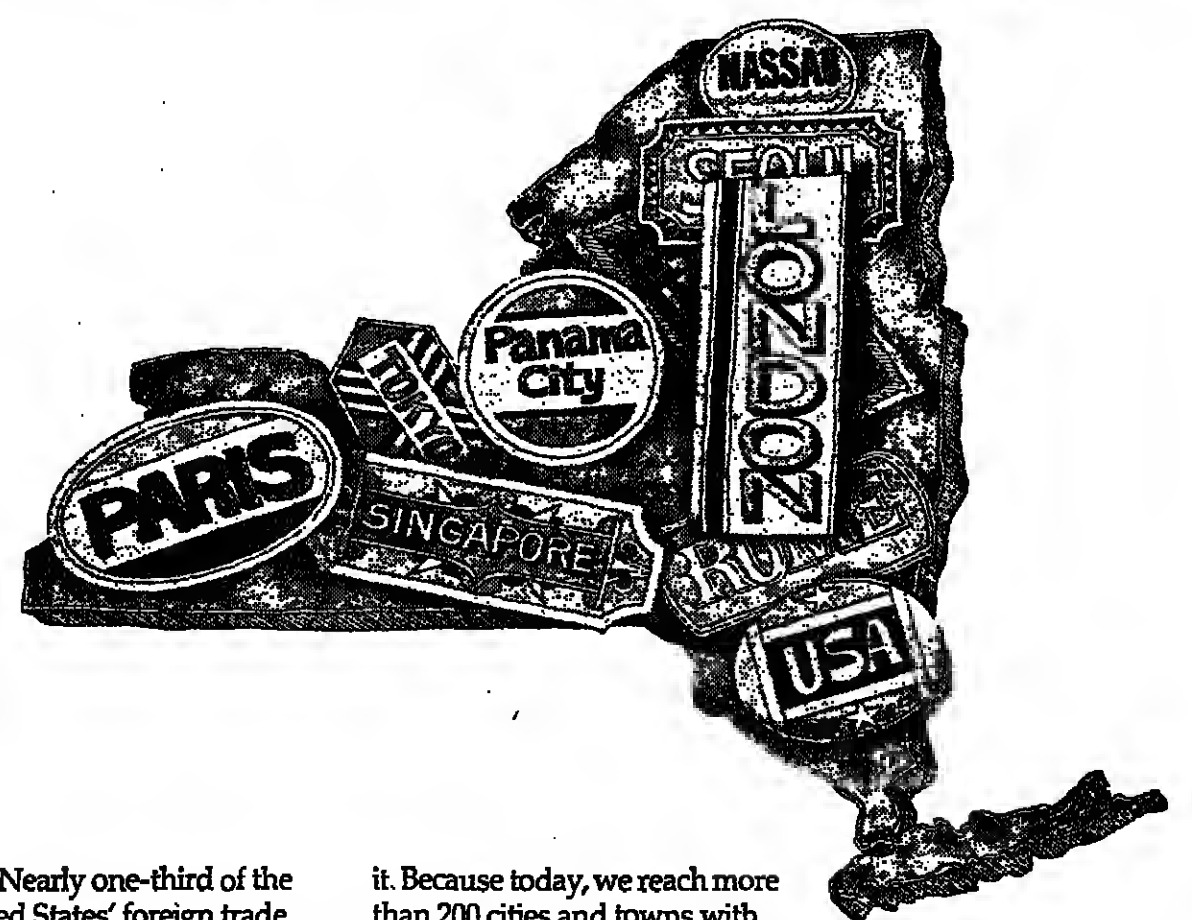
31	400	400	
149	1,119	1,119	
173	962	962	



New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

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in international trade.
We're the bank that knows New York State.**



Nearly one-third of the United States' foreign trade moves through New York State's three customs districts; the Port of New York, and Buffalo and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Marine Midland Bank, the bank that knows New York, has been a part of New York's importance as an international marketplace since 1839. Today, we can help you become part of

it. Because today, we reach more than 200 cities and towns with more than 300 offices. More banking locations than any other bank in the state. In fact, with resources exceeding \$13 billion, Marine Midland is the twelfth largest banking system

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them. And our knowledge can be yours.

That invaluable knowledge, plus our years of experience and our senior officers' desire to get involved, is fully expressed in our international banking capabilities.

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**Knowing New York State
makes all the difference in the world.**

MARINE MIDLAND BANK 
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Today, Chemical Bank is one of the world's leading financial institutions. We do business with over 80% of the world's companies that have over \$2 billion in annual sales. Our world-wide services are so extensive that no matter what business your company is in, we can provide the banking support you need. But 150 years ago we weren't even a bank. We were the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company located in a rural area of Manhattan known as Greenwich Village.



Long before we became known as a business-
man's bank, we were a businessman's business.
We were founded by a local paint manufacturer,
a druggist, and a prosperous New York grocer.
In 1824 we applied to the legislature for permission
to operate as a bank. Later that year a bank charter
was granted. Since then a lot of things have
changed. For one thing we no longer manufacture
chemicals. And for another we no longer require
our cashiers to live above the counting room
"the better to guard the bank's funds."

In 1917 we ranked 129th among U.S. banks. Today, we're number six and still growing. In the last year we've opened new offices in Beirut, Chicago, Milan, Jakarta, Singapore and the Channel Islands. Right now, we're supplying businessmen with financial energy to meet the changing demands of today's business world. With everything from product and project financing in the developing markets of the Far and the Middle East to specially designed programs involving leasing, commercial financing and factoring.

As new markets develop, we'll play an even greater role as an international bank. By increasing our strength in all of the world's major markets and by offering an even wider range of financial services. In Europe and around the world.

Main Office: New York.
Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogotá, Brussels,
Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago,
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Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau,
Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo,
Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich.

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

ogens: Vie Bakstra, P. T. 3.59.31.
 Munich: Odeonsplatz, P. T. 29.31.32.
 Paris: ChampdeMars, 122, T. 720-97-82.
 Zurich: Kuttelgasse, 4, T. 27.19.54.

The following are dollar values of:

Israel £: 420; Peseta: 37.75; Schilling:
Belgian financial franc: 40.15.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of \$.

Amounts needed to buy one pound

[illegible]

صبرنا من الالهي

1974		Stocks and Bonds		S&P		High Low Last		Net Change		1974-75		Stocks and Bonds		S&P		High Low Last		Net Change		
1974	High Low	Stocks and Bonds	S&P	High Low Last	Net Change	1974-75	High Low Last	Net Change	1974-75	High Low Last	Net Change	1974-75	High Low Last	Net Change	1974-75	High Low Last	Net Change			
8 1/4	14	Satton 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
18 1/4	4	Southern Brie	3	2	4 1/4	2 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	3	12	12	14	12 1/2	7 1/2	Westpac 10	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2
13	6 1/4	Southern Brie	3	2	4 1/4	2 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	3	12	12	14	12 1/2	7 1/2	Westpac 10	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2
85 1/4	12 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
97 1/4	12 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
97 1/4	12 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
11 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10 1/4	24	25	24	12 1/2	12	14	4 1/4	21 1/2	Wellco 72	2	4	21 1/2	2 1/2	
10 1/4	10 1/4	SCF 24	25	17 1/4	14	10														

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-By Will Weng

39 Formerly, old style	6 Drenched
40 City of France	7 What "E" does, is la Einstein
41 ——— Rabbit	8 John Glenn, e.g.
42 ——— an inv	9 Embrace
43 ———, dos, tres	10 Pirkled drink
44 Times of day: Abbr.	11 Restricted to a single powder
45 Japanese city near Kyoto	12 Wife of Socrates
46 Spring upon	16 Change an appraisal
50 Morse code signal	21 Hum ———
51 Joint heirs	22 Playthings
53 "——— mio"	29 Versatile one
55 Neighborhood	30 West Indies island
56 Pairs	31 Scaremonies
57 Small groove	32 Five-and-ten
58 100-year units: Abbr.	33 Modern science field
59 See eagle	37 Long, narrow boat
60 Witnessed	39 Outside: Prefix
61 Blue-pencil	43 Facing the sky
62 Campanella et al.	45 Most of earth's surface
	47 Prefix for surgeon or logical
	48 Pai
	49 Letters
	52 Italian painter
	54 Emulate

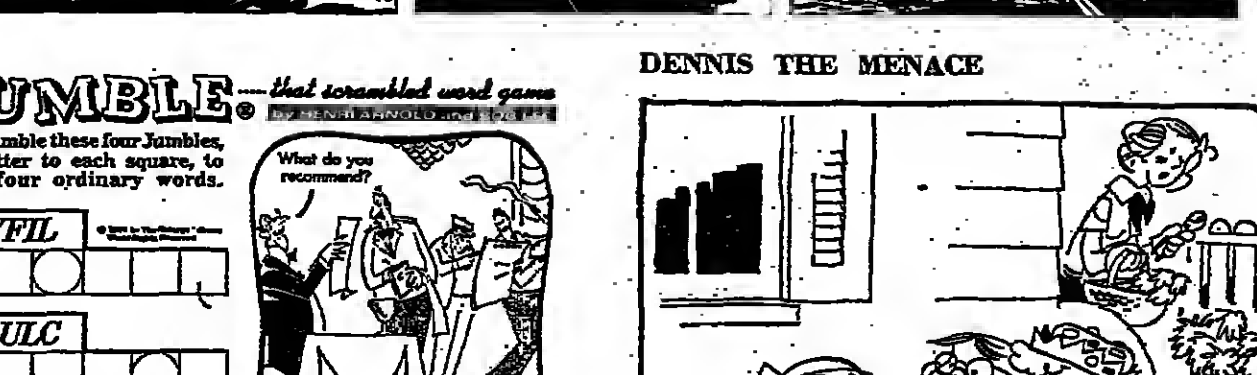
<u>DOWN</u>	
1 Converses	
2 Should, with "to"	
3 Bramble	
4 Railway mail carrier	



	G	F		G	F		
ALGARVE.....	16	68	Fair	MADRID.....	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	17	82	Cloudy	MILAN.....	26	79	Cloudy
ANNA.....	17	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	11	81	Rain
ATHENS.....	22	74	Fair	MOSCOW.....	24	74	Cloudy
BELFRA.....	21	83	Fair	MUNICH.....	19	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	19	34	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	24	72	Cloudy
BELRIE.....	19	34	Cloudy	OVERLAND.....	24	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO.....	16	61	Rain
BUCHAREST.....	27	81	Cloudy	PARIS.....	19	66	Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	22	74	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	24	74	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	22	73	Fair	ROME.....	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN.....	19	68	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	15	61	Fair
COSTA MESA.....	22	74	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	24	74	Cloudy
DECEMBER.....	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	37	80	Snowy
EDINBURGH.....	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	30	38	Fair
ELDERFORD.....	24	64	Cloudy	TEGUS.....	31	88	Cloudy
FAIRFAX.....	19	80	Fair	TOKYO.....	29	79	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	18	59	Rain	VIENNA.....	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	20	84	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	24	75	Cloudy
HONG KONG.....	22	74	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	24	74	Cloudy
ILIS PALMAS.....	18	59	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	13	64	Showers
LONDON.....	19	64	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada
at 1700 G.M.T. others at 1200 G.M.T.)

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[illegible]**Testes**

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

The longest of these stories, "The Dawn in Krewbon" recounts the intellectual and erotic adventures of the contemporary Dutch philosopher Adriaan van Hovendaal. According to the author's note, parts of the story are actually excerpts, translated from the Dutch, of Van Hovendaal's philosophical writings on the utopian theories of Samuel Butler and Charles Fourier. It, too, is a literary collage in which philosophical rumination alternates with scenes of what can

The best of the stories—a reprint to be sure—is "Best Short Stories of 1971: the 'O. Henry Prize of 1974,'" since its first appearance in the Hudson Revue. "Robot," a dazzling narrative of the discovery of the Loch Ness monster, is an ingenious adventure tale with all the elements of suspense deftly handled, and an absorbing one on the origins of the sea impulse in prehistoric man. Its relation to the aesthetic plations of the art of our century boys who stumble on the discovery of the origins of the misadventure of their Robot, are a genuine life creation, and so too is the portrait of the Abbé Breul, great specialist in prehistory. Nowhere else does the author combine scholarship and sensibility so effectively, and with such dramatic effect.

London Express Gets New Editor

Mr. Burnet, 46, in 1967 to launch "The News at Ten" as a night newscast of B Independent Television network. He joined the Broadcasting Corp. in 1971 as anchorman on "Panorama," a weekly current affairs program. The Daily Express is a conservative newspaper with a circulation of about 4 million.

—By Alan True

By running the lead around to his hand and then leading trumps, South could have emerged with 11 tricks, losing one trump trick and one club. But he proceeded on the assumption that West had made a normal lead, in which

A diamond ruff gave East setting trick, and West still a club trick to come. As a South was down two in a contract in which he could have made overtrick.

SOUTH
48
♥Q1076
♦QJ65
♣AQ102

North and South were
nerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♦	Pass	1♥	2
2♥	Pass	4♥	F
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond suit.

The Winnie the Pooh Bridge at Pooh Corner is up for sale—for \$500,000—but you get an estate with it. The stone bridge, which crosses a tributary of the River Medway near Hatfield, England, and which appears in the Pooh books written by A.A. Milne, is part of a 440-acre estate put on the block by retired industrialist Jack Bawthorpe.

FALSE ARREST: The man who ran through Prague at night dressed only in his underpants and was picked up by police was not a criminal or streaker, Czech newspapers reported Tuesday. He was a "country bumpkin" who stole his clothes when the waiter in a restaurant presented him with a bill he could not pay. He took out for home in his shorts; he cold forced him to a briek out. Police said the man was from Neschod, some 95 miles east of Prague.

"Why is aspirin considered scientific but not tea with raspberries?" asked a recent article in the Literary Gazette. "Why is streptocide better than homeopathic pills or the yoga lion pose? Why is yoga frowned on but not running in place?"

Prof. F. Romashov, interviewed in that article, said that about 40 per cent of all medicines produced in the Soviet Union come from raw vegetable matter. In fact, the percentage may actually be higher.

drugs which Soviet scientists have sent to the United States for clinical testing under the current exchange program are derived from natural substances, according to U.S. officials. Almost all American drugs used in chemotherapy, on the other hand, are chemically synthesized.

Valuable Drugs

Sometimes highly valuable drugs have been discovered in old folk remedies, so Western doctors are reluctant to dismiss herb "cures" as quackery.

The fox glove plant in England, for example, helped aged men for centuries before scientists found it contained digitalis, still widely used. And rauwolfia turned out to contain reserpine, which lowers blood pressure.

In the West, however, scientists try to identify the active ingredient in any promising herb and then synthesize it, both to increase its purity and potency and to allow exact repeated dosages. Here the pharmaceutical industry apparently does not follow this procedure.

Dr. Woodhead suspects that Soviet doctors prescribe traditional but unproven remedies largely because "they just don't have modern drugs available to them and

they have to give something." He said a Russian doctor recently told him that a new pharmaceutical factory has been built here that will make the Soviet Union independent, for the first time, of East European countries like Hungary that supply certain drugs.

And U.S. business sources here say the Soviet government is currently soliciting bids from American and French firms for a complete antibiotic plant.

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information on quartz watches